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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NEW ORLEANS' PROTEST

AGAINST MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE BIG AND VIGOROUS.

Twenty-seven Organizations Represented Despite A. F. of L. Opposition—Procession Marches to Newspaper Offices After Adjournment—Press Suppresses Complete News.

(Special Correspondence.)

New Orleans, April 16.—I send herewith a partial newspaper account of the monster mass meeting held last Saturday night to protest against the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The meeting was a success in point of attendance and collection, as you will see. The Federation of Labor showed their treasonable perfidy toward the real unionists when the Central Trades and Labor Council, through their president, published a card stating to the public that organized (?) labor was not endorsing the movement. But some of their spies attended the meeting, heard how their hostile move was denounced and how that crowd of nearly 3,000 men and women of all races and color denounced their cowardice. To cap the climax they saw how, after the meeting adjourned, a procession was formed with more than 1,500 men and proceeded to the offices of the five daily newspapers and shouted against the outrage of the authorities of Colorado and Idaho.

Of course the capitalist papers did not report this news yesterday, because it was Easter Sunday, and too many wage slaves who did not attend the meeting Saturday would have opened their blindfolded eyes. The meeting had adjourned long before midnight, so you can readily understand the press had good time to publish the news in their Sunday edition. One-tenth of what occurred was not published. A day of emancipation is coming rapidly.

(Enclosure.)

LABOR MASS MEETING.

To Protest Against Execution of Moyer and Haywood.

And Incidentally to Say Uncomplimentary Things of the Central Trades Council.

A crowd numbering between 1,000 and 1,200, a crowd which at times became wildly enthusiastic and which expressed in deep-throated cries protest against the alleged oppression of the capitalist class, stood for very nearly three hours Saturday night on the levee betwen Canal and Customhouse streets and listened to orators, chosen for the occasion, denounce conditions in general, and brand the detention of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John in the Idaho Prison for the murder of ex-Governor Steuenberg as a foul outrage against the working class and a menace to the liberties of all men.

The Central Trades and Labor Council came in for a big share of roasting, and the speakers, who handed out the red-hot packages, didn't mince words in the least, and made some hot charges against the body which claims to represent labor in the city of New Orleans. The meeting was called by representatives of twenty-seven of the leading labor unions in the city, and committees from the unions made all arrangements, yet, notwithstanding this fact, the Central Trades and Labor Council, in an attempt to throw cold water on the proceedings so the committeemen claim, published a card in an afternoon paper stating that the gathering was not held under the auspices of the Council. The committee and those interested never claimed that the Council was active in the matter, and the publication was considered a direct and causless attempt to discourage attendance at the meeting.

Half-past 7 o'clock was set for the gathering, but at that hour only a few were present, and not half of the speakers slated to talk had shown up. A very small platform stood out in the open, and stretched around on strings attached to poles were a number of Japanese lanterns, whose feeble candle light didn't make a wonderful showing in face of the white glare of the electric lamps.

W. Covington Hall, the leader among the local Socialists, wishing to hold the small crowd together, ascended the platform and delivered a little preliminary speech. While he was still speaking on socialistic topics the shrill piping of a fife and the roll of a drum sounded from out Canal street, and in a few minutes the Carpenters' delegation, with the willing, but not very effective band at its head, put in an appearance, and turned into the open space headed toward the platform. The Carpenters numbered between seventy-five and one hundred, and carrid a big transparency, with Local 76, in big letters. Somebody in the crowd found inspiration from the legend on the transparency and drew attention to the fact that '76 was the year of Independence, and that the numerals always stood for revolution. Dave Taylor, Arthur Hyland, W. H. Sims, J. Maltrejean, Frank Haas and other prominent carpenters headed the delegation.

The crowd gathered thick about this time, and Mr. Sims, the chairman of the meeting, opened the proceedings and briefly and clearly stated the objects of the gathering. Mr. Sims then introduced J. H. Halls, of the Wood Carvers' Union. Mr. Halls referred to Moyer and his companions as martyrs, and said that the laboring people should rise as one man and prevent the capitalist class from murdering them. Mr. Sims made a few pointed remarks, stamping the action of the Idaho authorities as an outrage, and in impassioned terms referred to the awful horrors of the Colorado bull pen instituted by Governor Peabody, and General Bell during the miners' strike of 1904.

W. Covington Hall set the crowd on fire with his speech. He first devoted his attention to the Central Trades and Labor Council and said that the Council's action in publishing the card was treason to the working class. He then pointed out that the meeting had been called by twenty-seven labor unions, and that in face of this fact, the Council, for no other reason than to array itself against a movement that spoke for the emancipation of the wage earners had tried to put a damper on the thing. Unless it is something that might prove political advancement for some of the leaders, Mr. Hall declared, speaking in loud, ringing tones, the Central Trades and Labor Council will take no part in it. "If Pat Welsh, president of the Council, and other officers were in the shadow of the gallows, condemned by a rotten power, would Moyer and Haywood refuse to help them?" Mr. Hall cried out, and the crowd chorused angrily, "No! no-" Mr. Hall pointed out that the labor movement all over the country had responded to the call to go to the assistance of the imprisoned miners, and it remained for New Orleans to show the first recreants, the first traitors to the cause. Mr. Hall put in the rest of his time by speaking against existing conditions, and in conclusion asked for contributions to aid in the defence fund. "Put in all you can," the speaker urged, "and if you have no more put in a nickle. Yes put in a nickle," and his voice swelled with fury and emotion, "for if the worst comes to the worst a nickle can buy a rifle ball!" The crowd enthusiastically cheered the Socialist leader and vented loud hisses when he roasted the Trades Council.

Dave Taylor, of the Carpenters; E. J. Faust, of the Tobacco Workers; George E. Baird, a travelingman from Kansas City, and F. L. Smith, organizer for the Industrial Workers, spoke and were listened to with interest.

Mr. Hall then read resolutions denouncing the capitalist class, and the economic system generally, resolutions which are to be sent to the President and Congress, and the resolutions were adopted with excited cheers and the rolling of the drum. The meeting was then declared adjourned, and the unionists marched through the streets headed by the drum and fife, occasionally led by Mr. Hall in the ominous cry, "Moyer and Haywood shall not die!" The labor unionists roundly denounced the action of the Trades Council and there may be trouble ahead for that already distracted body.

Three collectors, wearing official badges, went through the crowd at the conclusion of Mr. Hall's speech and took up contributions. At Socialists' Hall, in Carondelet street, where the Moyer Defence Committee holds meetings, the boxes were opened and the contents netted $56.40.—The Daily Picayune, Monday, April 16.

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LIEUTENANT McCLELLAND'S PACE-SETTFR

It was Lieutenant McClelland, one of the plug-uglies of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado, who declared in 1904: "To hell with the Constitution!" A sentiment of such legal originality can hardly have sprung up spontaneously from the breast of the redoubtable warrior; it may have shot up into the luxuriant growth and foliage of application from his chest and mind, but to have started there is not likely. Theory at least, pointing to the legal fragrance of the maxim, searches for the capitalist legal flowerbed that must have given the maxim its start. Nor is the theory at fault in this instance. The source of Lieutenant McClelland's revelation was not the man in uniform but the man in the Judge's gown—the Supreme Court of the States of Colorado.

In the year 1895 the Legislature of Colorado was pressed by the working class of the State, the miners leading, to enact an 8-hour law. As a true devotee of the "Law," the Legislature, however, devoted to the workingman, could not think of taking a step in any direction without first being certain of its lawfulness. Animated by such constitutional views, it inquired from the Supreme Court of its State whether a law "providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in all mines, factories and smelters" would be "constitutional and legal." The Supreme Court answered the question in the negative, pronouncing such a law "class legislation." That ended the matter in Colorado—for the time being.

The scene now shifts to Utah. The very next year, 1896, the Legislature of that State enacted an 8-hour law for workingmen in all underground mines or workings, smelters and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals. The law contained a punitive clause. This law was resisted and a contest immediately arose over it. One Albert F. Holden, the owner of the Old Jordan mine in Bingham Canyon, employed a miner for the period of ten hours a day. Holden was arrested under the law upon a warrant issued by the Justice of the Peace. He pleaded not guilty; his defense was the unconstitutionality of the law, being "repugnant to the Constitution of the United States," etc., etc. The court upheld the constitutionality of the law; it found Holden guilty, and ordered him imprisoned in the county jail for a term of fifty-seven days, or until the fine and costs were paid. Holden then sued out a writ of habeas corpus and prayed for his discharge. The matter came before the Supreme Court of the State, and again was the law sustained. Holden then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, and, in 1897, for the third time the law was pronounced constitutional. Some of the passages in this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States deserve reproduction—they are explicit answers to the contention that such a law interfered with the "freedom of contract," was "class legislation,' etc., and was therefore unconstitutional and void. Here are two of the passages:

"The proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced BY FEAR OF DISCHARGE to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, THE PROPRIETORS LAY DOWN THE RULES AND THE LABORERS ARE PRACTICALLY CONSTRAINED TO OBEY THEM."

"The fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality."

Thus the highest legal authority in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States, which can repeal the Acts of Congress itself, sustained the 8-hour law of Utah. The decision was a reversal of the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court of Colorado to the Legislature of the State. The Legislature so understood it, and in 1899 it enacted an 8-hour law copied verbatim from the one of Utah, which had stood the tests of the courts of the State and the final test of the Supreme Court of the United States. In that same year the Supreme Court of Colorado, a case being promptly brought up before it, GAVE A UNANIMOUS OPINION DECLARING THE COLORADO STATUTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Supreme Court of Colorado thereby stood up in rebellion against the supreme judicature of the land, the Supreme Court of the United States; and it emphasized its rebellion by lecturing the Legislature and roundly rating it for insubordination to itself, the Supreme Court of the State. In its decision annulling the statute as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court of Colorado referred to the fact that the Legislature had asked its opinion four years previous, and to the answer or decision that it gave stating such a statute would be unconstitutional, and it closed that passage sayying: "But wholly disregarding these decisions, binding alike on all departments of government, it [the Legislature] proceeded to enact the measure now before us."—In other words: "The Supreme Court of Colorado is supreme in the State, supreme even above the Supreme Court of the United State" which is tantamount to a decision sending the Constitution of the United States to hell.

The flowerbed where the Colorado capitalist maxim—"To hell with the Constitution"—was incubated was the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court of Colorado was the pace-setter for Lieut. McClelland. The Lieut. himself is, as we always suspected, a law-abiding citizen submissive to the "stare decisis" of the Supreme Court of his own State—which sends to hell the Constitution of the land.

CONGRESSIONAL

DANGEROUS GROUND BEGUN TO BE TREAD IN SENATE.

The Myth Raised by Capitalism Concerning the Omnipotence and Sanctity of the Supreme Court, and Advanced by the Railroad Senators Causes Language to be Held Before Which the "Sanctity and Omnipotence" Theory Is Bound to Melt Away.

The Senate is making history, dangerous history. More and more the keenness of the instinct must be admired of those capitalist interests, that, realizing "something had to be done" in order to pacify the discontent of the "lower nobility" of the Capitalist Class against the "upper nobility," sought to tinker around the tariff, throw at the whale a tub or two of "tariff reform," and, by all means, avoid issues whose roots extended under the very citadel of capitalist privilege. The more long-headed advice did not prevail; the railroad issue was pushed forward. Since then not a day has passed but the capitalist edifice has suffered a veritable earthquake shake-up. The worst of all took place through the speech in which Senator Bailey of Texas answered and pulverized Senators Foraker of Ohio, Spooner of Wisconsin, and Knox of Pennsylvania. These Senators had raised the United States Courts into a Holy of Holies, not to be touched by human hands, and, consequently, not to be dictated to by Congress. Bailey with facts and cogent reasoning planted the principle that what Congress creates Congress can also unmake and restrict at pleasure. This part of the argument referred more particularly to the Circuit courts. But Senator Bailey's argument covered wider ground when he said: "The time was never so unfortunate as now for the revival of the doctrine of arbitrary power on the part of the courts." That was a shot at what the capitalist class has been more and more seeking to turn into the paladium of its privilege.

The most casual observer must have noticed that the capitalist class has been steadily endeavoring to clothe courts in general, the Supreme Court of the United States in particular, with a sort of mystic sanctity. Legislatures, Governors, Presidents—they are all too near the people: they have to be elected and their terms are short. The terms of judges have ben lengthening; the term of the U. S. Supreme Court Judges is for life. The capitalist class has, with increasing frequency and increasing emphasis, been pointing to the Courts as supreme tribunals from which there is no appeal, and for whose acts there is no redress. The "upper nobility" of the capitalist class has been holding, with regard to the courts, the very views that Senator Bailey's words tend to shake up.

The Courts, including the Supreme Court of the U. S., are not over and above, apart from and irresponsible to the people. The Bailey words will cause the Constitution to be examined, and thereby the myth to be dispelled. Congress holds the Supreme Court in the hollow of its hand. The Judges can be impeached and hurled from office. There is no special sanctity in the Court. The debate on the railroad rates has raised a flame, which, stupidly fed by the railroad Senators themselves, through their opposition, is positively growing into a conflagration.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE

HOLDS WELL-ATTENDED MEETING AND MAKES GOOD PROGRESS.

Seven New Organizations Send Delegates—Partial List of Speakers Secured—Ivan Narodny to Appear—Call for Banners and Flags Issued.

A very well attended meeting of the May Day Conference, to arrange for the May Day demonstration to be held at Cooper Union on Tuesday, May 1, was held last night at 2-6 New Reade street. Delegates were seated from the following previously unrepresented bodies: Store and Office Workers' Union, No. 58, I. W. W.; Industrial Typographical Union, 244; Bronx Industrial Union, No. 179; Thirty-fourth A. D., S. L. P.; Sixth and Tenth A. D.'s; Twenty-sixth A. D., and Branch 2, Kings County.

John Scannell, of the Excelsior Educational Society, acted as chairman, and Frank Pierson, of the Thirty-fourth A. D., vice-chairman.

The County Executive Committee of the S. L. P., to whom the work of securing speakers was delegated at the last meeting, reported the following partial list so far secured: John T. Vaughan, James T. Hunter, M. D. Fitzgerald, and Daniel De Leon, in English; Ivan Narodny, the leader of the Cronstadt military uprising, now a member of the Esthonian Branch of the S. L. P., has also accepted the invitation to speak and will address the meeting in both German and Russian. The committee also reported that it had secured the services of Rudolph Katz as chairman of the meeting, and Charles H. Chase as secretary.

The committee further reported that it had ordered 10,000 English hand-bills announcing the meeting, and that they would be ready at the Daily People office on Monday for those who would volunteer to see to their distribution.

The report of the committee was accepted, and it was empowered to issue besides the English hand-bills, others in other languages, should they later consider it advisable.

A committee of fifteen was elected to act as ushers at the meeting. All who were elected to this duty were requested to report to Organizer Abelson of Section New York County, at the Fourth avenue entrance to Cooper Union, at 7 p. m., on the night of the meeting.

The committee which was elected to visit the downtown branch of the Italian Socialist Federation, reported that it had visited the Federation, and that the Federation had agreed to send delegates to the Conference and also to select an Italian speaker for the occasion.

All organizations possessing banners or flags, and willing to loan same for purpose of decoration in the great hall on the night of the meeting, are requested to have them in the hands of Organizer Abelson, at 2-6 New Reade street, by next Saturday, at the latest, in order to give time for their proper arrangement in the hall.

OLIVE JOHNSON SAFE.

First News from the Stricken Region.

The following letter reached the Daily People on the 23rd inst from Olive M. Johnson, the S. L. P. National Committee member for California:—

Fruitvale, Cal., April 18.—Of course you will have the news of the terrible earthquake before this reaches you. We were shaken, but not much damage was done in this neighborhood.

I have no authentic news yet from San Francisco, across the bay. But I know that several buildings are damaged in Oakland, and that in 'Frisco it is terrible. The downtown district is on fire. Some of our friends are sure to have been caught in it. We can only hope that they managed to escape. Part of the Court House has collapsed. Our friend and staunch Party supporter, Miss Jane Roulston, lived in a brick building just opposite. So far we can only surmise and hope. I thought I would let our New York friends know that much—Mr. Johnson and myself are safe. OLIVE M. JOHNSON.

CASE SHOVED OFF.

Moyer-Haywood Appeal Not to Come Up Till October.

Washington, April 23.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day advanced the hearing on the appeal of the habeas corpus cases of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho naming the first Tuesday in October as the date for their presentation.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OPEN LETTER

TO GOVERNORS GOODING AND McDONALD BY LOUISVILLE WORKMEN.

Not One of Entreaty, but of Information Regarding the Manner in Which the Working Class Views Their Efforts to Imbrue Their Hands in the Blood of Innocent Men.

Louisville, Ky., April 15.—The I. W. W. Locals and the S. L. P. here held a joint Moyer-Haywood protest meeting last night at Germania Hall, 109 W. Jefferson street, and took up a collection for the purpose of aiding in the legal defense of our imprisoned brothers of the West, amounting to $8.55. The rent of hall cost us $2.50; the balnace, $6.05, is herewith forwarded to the Daily People Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. One of our comrades in the I. W. W. has already collected among the Vissman Packing Company's employes $12.75, and the same has been remitted to General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E. Trautmann at Chicago.

At the meeting the following open letter to the governors of Idaho and Colorado was adopted by unanimous vote of those present:

OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS OF IDAHO AND COLORADO.

Sirs:—

We, the workingmen of Louisville, Ky., in mass meeting assembled, address you in this open manner, not to entreat you for mercy or for a fair trial for our brothers, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John; for we realize that you are neither able nor willing to grant either, being, as your past conduct proves, in our opinion, mere tools in the hands of your masters, the Mine Owners' Association and its Standard Oil allies, and hence under obligations to obey their orders and decrees; but in order to inform you and, through you, your masters, how your plot to imbrue your hands in the blood of innocent men is viewed by the mass of intelligent and honest workingmen of this land.

We hold our Western brothers to be absolutely innocent, and their accusers to be men whose testimony is unworthy of any honest man's belief.

Governors, would you have entered into a conspiracy to kidnap and "deprive of liberty without due process of law" any rich and prominent member or members of the American Bankers' Associations, or Citizens' Alliance, or Employers' Association, on the evidence of such men as Harry Orchard or Pinkerton McParland?

Of course, you would not have dared do such a thing. But you can conspire, when backed by Standard Oil, to bully and intimidate the weak, or kidnap the officers of a labor organization, railroad them to prison, confine them in a dungeon, torment their souls by visits from Pinkerton spies and detectives in a manner to do credit to the secret agents of the Czar of Russia; and then you can gaze at yourselves in your mirrors and imagine you are looking into the eyes of heroes.

Sirs, we are powerless to prevent your strangling our brothers upon the gibbet of your masters', the Mine Owners' Association. They are in your hands, and both you and the machinery of the law are in the hands of the Mine Owners' Association; and you, as governors, voicing your masters' will and wishes have declared in advance of trial your conviction of their guilt, and your ally, the famous Pinkerton, McParland, has made his boast that our comrades shall never leave Idaho alive.

All this implies clearly your purpose under the mask of the law to shed the blood of our honored and beloved fellow workingmen of the West; and while you and your masters are railroading our brothers to the gallows or the penitentiary we, of the working class, will continue with tireless energy to acquaint our class everywhere with the record of the crimes you and your masters of the Mine Owners' Association and its Standard Oil backers, have committed against it.

We will do our best to see to it that your crimes and conspiracies against our class are so well and universally known that when in the course of nature you gentlemen take your departure from this world to reap your reward in the world below the very names of Gooding and McDonald will be detested and despised by all honest men until they shall sink into oblivion forever.

We shall pursue without rest our steadfast purpose to make every man and woman of our class and such honest and fairminded men of your own class as we shall be able to reach fully acquainted with all the wrongs, outrages and crimes our class has suffered at your hands and the hands of your predecessors in office, at the bidding of the Mine Owners' Association. And we hope and believe our class will not always in patience turn the other cheek to receive the blows of industrial despots or submit to the kidnapping of its members by political conspirators.

We shall never cease our efforts until our class is made fully aware of the numerous murders and outrages committed by professional sluggers, murderers, and ex-convicts, in the pay of your masters, the Mine Owners' Association, that these crimes might be laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

We shall not forget, nor permit our class to forget how one of your hirelings, Buckley Wells, in the interest of his and your masters, gathered about him a mob of hardened characters, including the notorious Bob Meldrum and Walter Kenney, both ex-convicts and murderers, and going to the house of our sympathizer and friend, Floaten, dragged him from his bed at night, brutally abused his invalid wife, and at the point of Colorado bayonets, marched this inoffensive man barefooted through the snow to jail.

We shall not forget, nor permit our class to forget, how your masters employ detectives to hire men to wreck trains, promising the would-be criminal $1,000 and transportation free of charge to any part of the world, that this heinous crime could be laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners; as they did when they engaged detectives D. C. Scott and K. C. Stubing in Cripple Creek for that purpose, and the said detectives agreed to pay to one McKinney the above sum and the said free transportation to any part of the world if he would do what the detectives required him to do.

Nor shall we forget how when C. H. McCormick, superintendent, and Melvin Beck, Shift boss, were blown up at the Vindicator Mine in 1903, and when only non-union men were permitted to work in or around that mine, and the mine was under guard by State militia to prevent union men gaining access to it, notwithstanding all this, immediately following the explosion the exectuive committee of the Mine Owners' Association issued its statement charging, as was usual with it, the crime upon the Western Federation of Miners, and offering a reward of $5,000 for the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties.

Nor shall we forget any of your long catalogue of outrages against our class, nor the purpose of these outrages, viz., to break the spirit of our men, to destroy our organizations and remove the last vestige of opposition or resistance to the dominion of the Mine Owners' Association and its Standard Oil allies over the mining industries of the West.

Finally, governors, in the laguage of a famous orator, "We shall never forget."

Lorenz Kleinhenz,
Chairman of meeting.
J. H. Arnold,
Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., April 14, 1906.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE FARCE OF THE DOUMA

THE LITTLE FATHER'S BRAZEN METHOD OF DISFRANCHISING THE RUSSIAN WORKING CLASS EXPLAINED BY GREGORY MAXIM

—A GLANCE AT THE POLITICAL SITUATION

On October 18 last, the day the Czar's manifesto was promulgated, a deputation of ten, eight men and two women, elected by the working class of the city of Riga, waited upon the military governor of the city and province. They were sent to demand, in accordance with the terms of the manifesto, that the military be withdrawn from the streets, and that the public meetings be allowed to go on, without interference with their rights of free assemblage and free speech.

The appearance of a working class committee in the sacred precincts of the governor's palace, upset the entire provincial court. Such impudence was unheard of. Before the deputation were admitted to the governor ,they were bidden to send in their names. The leader of the ten wrote the several names on a slip of paper, signing for himself simply the word "Chairman," thus laying himself open to the greatest penalty, should any fall on the intrepid band. The paper was returned with the demand that the chairman's correct name be subscribed, but the latter replied that for the present, names would be dispensed with.

Finally the governor appeared. He attempted to hide his hunted look under an air of suavity and politeness. In reply to the committee's demands, he poured forth great volumes of meaningless phrases, but nowhere approached a definite answer. Once, when hard pressed, he forgot his role, and blurted out: "You can't get me to say anything I don't want to; and if there are any revolutionary outbreaks, I still have the machine guns."

The committee, nothing daunted, stood its ground, and finally the determination and eloquence of its leader carried the day. The order to withdraw the troops was given, and the next day meetings numbering from 60,000 to 80,000 were addressed by speakers in eight different languages, speaking from fourteen different stands. Thus successfully ended the first show of strength on the part of the revolutionists of Riga.

The chairman of that committee to the governor was the man who for five days previous had been the leader of the great railway strike in the province of Riga, which developed into the general strike which wrung from Nicholas II. the pretended concessions of the manifesto. Although his name was on the proscription list, and he was literally putting his head in the lion's mouth by entering the governor's palace, he went as an encouragement to the strikers, and as a test of the government's confidence in its powers of repression. He is now in New York, preparing for a tour in the interests of the revolution, and is registered at the Broadway Central Hotel under the name of Gregory Maxim.

Gregory Maxim was born in the province of Lithuania, in 1879, of one of the wealthiest Jewish families in the Russian empire. He was educated in St. Petersburg, receiving his doctor's degree from the University there, where he was graduated from the Faculty of Biology. While at the University he first made his acquaintance with the revolutionary literature, and after studying the question, decided to cast his lot with the forces of emancipation. For the last ten years he has been an active worker for freedom, but owing to the necessarily underground character of his propaganda, is known personally in many places where his present name awakens no responsive memories. He speaks Russian, Jewish, German and French with fluency, and during his tour through the country will address meetings in the first three languages.

To a Daily People man, Maxim spoke at length on the political situation in Russia, and the recent elections to the Douma. The Russian political parties may be divided into four general groups, he said, namely, the Revolutionary parties, the Liberal Democrats, the "Law and Order" parties, and the downright Reactionaries.

The Revolutionary parties comprise, besides several minor groups, the Social Revolutionists, and the Russian Social Democratic Party, which latter is nearest in line with the clean-cut, uncompromising character of the American Socialist Labor Party. The Social Democrats are practically a unit in platfrom and tactics, but for propaganda work among the different nationalities, have formed the various branches or parties known as the Russian, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish and Armenian Social Democratic parties respectively, and the Bund.

The Liberal Democratic parties are the Constitutional Democrats, and the Party of Democratic Reforms. The Constitutional Democrats are the party which has just now won out in the recent farcical elections to the Douma. By the revolutionists they are dubbed the "Cadetten" from a phonetic combination of the opening sounds in the words comprising their name, and also as a term of derision because of their support of the militarist regime.

Among the Law and Order parties, are the Octobrists, the Merchants' and Industrialists' party, and the Law and Orderists proper, while among the Reactionaries, the only prominent group is that of the Monarchists.

The Revolutionary parties of course are the parties composed of and representing the dispossessed proletariat of the towns, and the dispossessed peasants of the outlying lands. These parties aim at an absolute republic, with full referendum, and a regularly elected executive. Thoroughly imbued with Socialist philosophy, they look on the present revolution only as a stepping stone to the ultimate overthrow of capitalism, and consequently are determined to wrest, by the coming uprising, not only the civic rights of citizenship, but also several important economic advances. Among these they name a universal 8-hour day; comprehensive labor legislation; a progressive income tax; and the confiscation of all the vast landed holdings of the church, the crown, and the rich nobility, the same to be thrown open to the peasants. Although this last demand may seem ultra-radical to some, it is now a prominent issue in Russian politics. No party ignores the question and even the Constitutional Democrats or Cadettan, who have just carried the elections, such as they were, advocate the confiscation of the crown and church lands, but want some system of remuneration to the large private land owners, from whom, nevertheless, they want the land to be wrested.

The Russian Social Democratic party is the strongest power among the actual proletarians, the city wage slaves. The Bund, the Lettish, Polish and Lithuanian groups completely control the masses in their respective centers, and can and do express or execute their will at any time it may be necessary, through the masses. For instance, in the Riga uprising, the Bund had in the city but 4,200 enrolled members, but nevertheless, the entire working class was with them and working under their direction.

The Social Revolutionists, the other wing of the revolutionary movement, differ slightly from the Social Democrats on the agrarian question, and have their strongest support in the intelligencia, i. e., the Russian educated and professional classes, and among the peasants.

These two parties are the only parties in Russia to-day with a solid organization. Owing to the very recent entrance of Russia into open political acitvity, political parties are not yet crystalized. Any body of men aiming at any particular object, may set themselves up as a party. Parties grow up over night, crumble, revive, coalesce, and split continuously. If account were taken of all the political parties of various complexions now existing in Russia, the result would be a list fully three times as long as the foregoing. Only the two revolutionary parties which have been agitating and organizing for a decade or over, have any solidarity or permanence.

In contradistinction to them in aims and stability, are the remaining three of the groups already mentioned, all of whom stand for the monarchy, and much slighter reforms. Of these, the Liberal Democrats voice the aspirations of the middle class, the small bourgeoisie. Their most numerous division, the Constitutional Democrats or Cadetten, stand for a real constitutional monarchy, and some few actual reforms, such as the confiscation of the church and crown lands, on which point they are at one with the revolutionists.

The Law and Order parties are the mouthpieces of the ultra-capitalists and the merchants. They want a very highly diluted constitutional monarchy, and several reforms or concessions of which they are to be the sole recipients, to the exclusion of all the rest of the people. The Octobrists, who belong to this group, also have quite a following among the lesser bourgeois, but much weaker than that of the Cadetten. This party, by the way, owes its name to the fact that it is perfectly satisfied with the Manifesto of October 18, and with full faith in the government, is devoting its efforts to establishing a regime on the basis of that manifesto.

Finally, there are the dyed-in-the-wool reactionists, the Monarchists, who demand the status quo, and no concessions or privileges of any sort to the working class. Though absolutely without influence among the mass of the population, they get hold the reins of government through their control of the army, the navy, and the merchant marine. This is the party who, through its Black Hundreds and other hired murderers, have fomented race and political massacres and attempted to keep the working class divided.

The intricacies and manifest injustices of the scheme of elections to the Douma, as detailed by Maxim, fully explain why all the revolutionary elements refused to participate in the farce, and even effected an active boycott against it wherever possible. The whole system could not have been better planned for the mystification and intimidation of the working class.

In the first place the population of the empire was divided into four voting classifications, or "curia," as they are termed; first, the workingmen; second, the peasants; third, the land-owners; fourth, the manufacturers or industrialists. While the other three curia voted as individuals, the workingmen could vote only as "factories." No establishment employing less than fifty hands, could vote. All employing between fifty and 1,000 could cast one working class vote, while all over 1,000 could cast two. In this way, since the vast majority of Russian workingmen, owing to the still undeveloped state of capitalism, are exploited in small shops employing under fifty, that vast working class majority was absolutely disfranchised. Moreover, a factory with fifty hands had one vote, and so did an establishment with 1,000. Thus 950 men in each of the few shops employing 1,000 were also and as thoroughly disfranchised.

The peasants, or moujiks, were compelled to vote for some member of their own village community. In this way, they were forced in most cases, either to vote for their direct exploiters and masters, or else go unrepresented, which many of them chose as preferable.

But it must not be supposed that the workingmen and peasants who did avail themselves of the ballot, voted directly for their representatives in the Douma. Far from it. What they did vote for was "electors." These electors, who obviously would contain but few working class choices, then proceeded to elect further "electors," thus further weeding out the working class vote. Finally these last named electors made up the "electoral bureau" of the province, and there voted for the members of the Douma. In one typical province among 235 members of the electoral bureau, only one working class representative had been allowed to filter through.

Add to this the fact that all working class or revolutionary agitation in the open meant death or exile, the same as before the boasted "Manifesto of the Four Liberties" was born, and the reason for the boycott of the Douma by the mass of the people is clearly apparent.

As at present constituted, the lower house of the Douma contains some 400 members, a majority of whom are Cadetten. The upper house comprises about 180, half of whom are appointees of the Czar, and the other half are elected by the ultra-capitalist interests.

According to Maxim, the final uprising of the Russian people and the establishment of a true representative government may come now at any time. The reaction has eaten itself out. No one but the extreme monarchists have any longer a vestige of faith in the Czar or his regime. and all are but waiting for a favorable development of circumstances to put an end to Czarism in Russia forever.

CZARISM'S TRIBUTE TO GORKY.

The Russian Government, according to reports from St. Petersburg, is considably concerned over Gorky's reception in the United States.

In listening to Gorky, a high Rusian Government official is reported to have said the American people should undersand that he is not a liberal or a reformer, but an out and out revolutionist. He is certainly a writer of talent, perhaps even of genius, and much that he says regarding the conditions in Russia is doubtless true, but it should be made clear that his object is not reform, but revolution.

The Russian officer says that Mme. Andreieva is also a thorough revolutionist, and that she received $1,500,000 for the revolutionary cause from a Moscow merchant prince named Morosff. When the Russian government last summer obtained proof of this fact Morosff was ordered either to leave Russia in twenty-four hours or stand trial. He fled to Paris, where he committed suicide.

HANDBILLS FOR MAY DAY MEETING.

Handbills announcing the Cooper Union Meeting on Tuesday evening, May 1st, to celebrate International Labor Day, are now ready and can be had at the office of Section New York County, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Subdivisions of Section New York County and organizations represented in the conference, should procure a sufficient supply of these for a general distribution. L. Abelson, Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

UNMASKED

"LABORITES" IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT COME OUT IN OPEN AS WING OF CAPITALISM.

(From the Edinburgh "Socialist")

Throughout the whole of the election contest the Socialist Labor Party set itself to combat the various political agencies of capital, particularly the "Labor" Party, which was and is the most dangerous of all on account of its lying pretences of sympathy with the interests, the hopes and the desires of the working class. We predicted that before long this contemptible gang or adventurers and trencherscrapers would, by their treacherous acts, reveal their real nature and aims. The issue has proved the accuracy of our forecast and that much sooner than we imagined. Not the most sanguine member of the S. L. P. expected that before a month's parliamentarizing was over the Laborists would stand signally and irrefutably convicted by their own acts of the whole indictment which we framed against them. "Speak hands for me," said the conspirator Casca, as he stabbed Caesar in the back with a poniard which he had concealed in the ample folds of his senator's robe. His act was an unmistakable declaration of principles, a most convincing political manifesto. No one could possibly doubt after that, that Casca stood for the old republican oligarchy of Rome against the imperialism inaugurated by Caesar. In like manner the deeds of the "Laborists" speak for them; their dagger-thrusts in Labor's back, delivered in the national parliament offer eloquent testimony of the fact that they stand for capitalism and against the Socialist Republic.

The principle of action on which the "Labor" Party was organized was that they should act together as a united parliamentary group, on "all questions affecting labor." Considered abstractly no reasonable objection can be raised against this principle. Numerous private bills, the quarrels of rival corporations, methods of taxation, and many similar matters, are questions which do not as a rule affect labor unless, in some cases, indirectly.

We attacked this organizational basis, not because we believed it wrong in itself, but because of the interpretation put upon it by the Laborites themselves. We said that the Labor Party as the political reflex of pure and simpledom, defined the "interests of Labor" as being bound up in and identical with the pure and simple trade unions. We predicted that their "Labor" political activity would begin and end with the safeguarding of these worthless capitalist institutions; and that on all other questions they would be open for sale.

Let us see how they have proved our forecast. At the Queen's Hall meeting of the Labor Party Mr. Barnes of the I. L. P. declared amid applause, that if the King's Speech did not contain a definite promise of Old Age Pensions, the Labor Party would introduce an amendment to it. Old Age Pensions would certainly have been a paltry bribe to gain Labor's support for a capitalist government's program of business. Nevertheless when the speech was read a few days later, Old Age Pensions were completely ignored, and——the Labor Party intimated that they had decided to move no amendment. Consistency is a jewel.

For the last three or four weeks the House of Commons has been discussing the Military Estimates, the equipment and administration of the Army. This is not a question affecting labor, according to the "Labor" Party. The funds of the pure and simple unions and the salaries of the fakirs are not in any way involved. Consequently the "Labor" M. P.'s are "as free as air." Not a protest has been heard from the Labor Benches against the maintenance of a force of paid murderers, organized to protect and extend capitalist plunder at home and abroad by wholesale butchery. Indeed, Snowden, Crooks, Shackleton, Duncan, Wardle, Bowerman and Gill voted along with the Government against Major Seeley's motion, a motion which proposed a trifling decrease in the army, a reduction of 10,000 men. The unavenged blood of workers murdered during strikes by capitalist bravoes, cries out against these traitors—traitors whose guilt is only slightly more glaring than that of the rest of their party.

When the results of the general election were declared a Guesdist journalist suffering badly from an attack of that hysteria which seems to afflict the continental politician to an ever greater extent than the home-grown product, speaking of the "Labor" Party, said: "They do not profess the Class War, but they practise it." We hope that, should British and French soldiers meet on the frontier of Indo-China (not an impossible contingency, entente or no entente) and French proletarians fall pierced with bullets which the Labor Party have supplied, our Guesdist friend will like the British Fakir's practise of the Class War.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald, Fabian, I. P., sociologist and M. P., has particularly distinguished himself as a supporter of Milner, De Beers and the Chartered Company. The capitalist, particularly the South African capitalist is no dogmatist on the question of colonial home rule or centralized imperial administration. He is prepared to use either principle according as temporary or local circumstances and his class interests dictate.

The Fabian Society, as faithful ministers of capitalist interests, oscillate with equal consistency between centralized bureaucracy in excelsis and local autonomy ad absurdum. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, writing to the "Leicester Pioneer," complains of Winston Churchill's "undue" interference with South African affairs, and gives the general public to understand that in the event of a South African legislature (bossed and controlled by the mining magnates as it must necessarily be) desiring to perpetuate the infamies of Chinese Indentured Slavery, he, (Mr. MacDonald) would give it his senatorial benediction in the name of colonial self-government. In the middle of last century in the legislative conflict that preceded the Civil War in America, Mr. MacDonald would have supported Calhoun, Buchanan and their following, who maintained that while the Northern States could, if they chose, abolish Negro slavery within their own borders, the Federal Government had absolutely no right to interfere with the sacred privilege of the slaveowning oligarchy of the South, of possessing the bodies and souls of black fellow humans. The cases are completely analogous. The muddlehaded Fabian doctrinaire is as useful a prop of capitalist interests as the supporter of unlimited state autonomy was to the slaveowners fifty years ago.

Capitalist Brute force, organized in the military murder machine unrestricted and unopposed; freedom to the mining speculators to perpetuate the most degrading form of helotry provided they first induce their creatures in the colonial assembly to grant it their sanction; the introduction of a Bill for the feeding of school children which stamps the "beneficiaries" with the taint of pauperism, being merely an extention of outdoor relief administrated by the local bourgeoisie; a worthless and emasculated taxation of Land Values Bill, which leaves the landthieves in undisputed possession of plunder already seized, and extends its taxation proposals only to future thefts—these are the first fruits of the Labor Party in Parliament.

A new faction has entered capitalist politics. Another set of competitors has taken part in the scramble for the spoil. Capitalism stands as firm as of yore. The workers have once more been deceived and flouted. The work of the Socialist Labor Party, the education, agitation and organization of the proletariat has still to be carried out and completed. But we enter the Conflict with hope and vigor unabated, sustained by the proud consciousness that our hands are clean and our record unsullied. Not our the shame of having aided in the return of these traitors and tricksters to the national parliament. We can look our class in the face and say that we have no part in this betrayal of the confidence and the hopes of labor. Neither by direct assistance nor by cowardly neutrality have we aided these pretenders in their climb officewards. From the first we have attacked them steadfastly and unfalteringly; and our hostility will be maintained with increased and ever increasing intesity until the Labor Party has been hurled inthe sewer of public obliquy and loathing, and the workers of Great Britain are no longer to be duped and gulled, but illumined by class consciousness and revolutionary principles, march on to the Socialist Republic.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending April 21, 199 subscriptions were received for the Weekly People and thirty-four mail subscriptions for the Daily People, a total of 233.

The roll of honor for the week is: George Richter, Middletown, Conn., 13; B. H. Williams, McCabe, Ariz., 8; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 8; J. T. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., 6; A. Wanz, Superior, Wis., 6; and five each by the following: O. Haselgrove, Newport, Ky.; Robert Thumann, Cincinnati, O.; F. Binder, Mineral City, O.; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex.; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Jennings, South Braintree, Mass.

Prepaid cards sold: B. H. Williams, Globe, Ariz., $20.00; F. Carroll, Bisbee, Ariz., $10.00; F. Lichtsinn, Peoria, Ill., $5.00; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., $3.00.

NO LET UP!

READY THIS WEEK

LEAFLET No. 3 ON

THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

The Mine Owners' Association Conspiracy against Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and their associates of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the I. W. W., must be brought before the great tribunal of Labor—the Working Class of the land. Every workingman must be reached.

To counteract the venom that the capitalist press is spewing forth to becloud and lame the minds of the workers upon this latest capitalist outrage the Labor News will have ready the coming week a leaflet which should be spread broadcast. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class sentiment will effectively call Idaho, Colorado and other officialdom to order.

Reach the Workers! Organize Committees to distribute the leaflet. If you cannot get others to help start the work yourself. Resolve that you will do your duty! The situation is desperate!

Price, delivery prepaid,
1,000—$1.25
100—20 cents
50—10 cents

Send on your orders.

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THE

PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

IN PAMPHLET FORM

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The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial will probably begin on May 15th. Comrade Frank Bohn will represent the Daily People at the trial. Every reader of the Weekly People should be posted on the progress of the trial from day to day, especially so in order that he may be able to post his fellow workers. Every member of the Socialist Labor Party and each sympathizer should subscript NOW, to begin with issue of May 15. The Daily People costs but one dollar for three months.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the past week we shipped to B. H. Williams, McCabe, Arizona, $20.63 worth of pamphlets; Thos. Ballantyne, Norris, Ill., $4 worth; L. Harris, Rochester, N. Y., $3.50; C. A. V. Kemp, Bracondole, P. O., $3.75; Geo. Wilrich, El Paso, Tex., $2.50; G. N. Cohen, Phila., Pa., $2.50; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., $1.65; A. Wanz, Superior, Wis., $1.60; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., $1.20; M. E. Kleiminger, Chicago, $1.20. In addition numerous smaller orders were filled.

Yonkers, N. Y., and Goldfield, Nev., 1,000 leaflets each,

J. S. Hertz, San Diego, Cal., two Sue books; A. Nickerson, Jericho, Kans., $1 and E. Claflin, 90 cents for pamphlets.

The second annual convention of the I. W. W. will be held in June. To better understand the men, and the matters that will arise before the convention, post yourself now by reading the proceedings of the first convention. Price, cloth, $1.50; paper, $1.

Outdoor agitation will soon be the order of the day, and Sections should now lay in a stock of literature; don't wait until a day or two before the meeting to order. And don't have your stock of pamphlets so low that you don't have enough to meet the demand.

BOSTON I. W. W.

Members will please note that the regular meetings will hereafter be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, room 1.

F. J. Boyle, Secretary.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

The Farmer and His Hired Man

(By Ethel E. Carpenter, in the April "Industrial Worker.")

Land is a social necessity; land owners a superfluity. That land is used to exploit the working class more and more is an undeniable fact. Antiquated farming still exsists and along with small businesses is receiving the same crushing blow from capitalism; but as the small farms and farmers give way they are superseded by large bonanza farms and capitalist landowners.

The class struggle is said to be between the propertied class and the propertyless. The farmer derives his income and his ideas from the property he possesses, and his idealogy is invariably to obtain more property. Farming is a business, for the farmer must count on the cost of production, which often includes his own labor, wear and tear of machinery and the selling price of his products; hence, his desire for cheap labor and high market prices. The cost of production depends upon the wages paid for labor and the improvement of machinery used, as wheat can be produced less than half as cheap on the bonanza farms as on small farms; hence, as in manufacturing, mining, etc., the one producing the cheapest receives the largest amount of surplus value.

At present there are two classes of farmers, the satisfied and prosperous farmers, who have large tracts of land, and the dissatisfied and restless farmers. The "one thing needful" to successful farming is more land; consequently, one sees the selling of high-priced land to capitalist syndicates and migration farther westward, where whole sections of land can be bought for the price of a quarter-section of Eastern land. To find a farmer satisfied with a quarter-section of land, which is considered sufficient by "Uncle Sam" for a homestead, is as difficult as to find a capitalist that would be satisfied with a hand coffee-mill. One also sees large crowds of "Eastern" land buyers buying up thousands of acres of land for various purposes, and soon even if a man manages to retain his "homestead" it will be as useless to him as a grist-mill in the shadow of a great flouring mill.

A large number of farms are mortgaged—the small farms—but it is a noticeable fact that where one man loses 160 acres some other member of society gets it. Land speculators go into a community and buy huge tracts of mortgaged land, or buy it as soon as the mortgage is foreclosed. The individual who loses his land often saves enough out of it to buy a truck patch, which he can work himself with limited and primitive tools, or starts a chicken ranch. Because of this fact, it has given rise to the erroneous idea that the farms of the future are to be small farms. These small truck farms are the last effort of the crowded-out farmer and other lesser bourgeoisie to keep from falling into the ranks of the wage-working proletariat. Farming of necessity must be very large or very small. That the large farmers' or landowners' interest is capitalistic is not very hard to discover, and that he will always, as a class, work to the interest of his class—the capitalist class—while the small farmers' interest will not become clear (to himself) until he has been deprived of his property and become a proletarian, for at present as long as they can hold on to a piece of land it is through their property interests that they expect to be resusiated.

It is true one sees on the farms as heart-rending conditions as is to be seen in the cities among the crowded proletariat. They have fresh air outside the houses—as farm houses are generally miserable affairs and unsanitary—but their bodies are poorly nourished, as it is a fact that many of the farmers convert every saleable produce into money, keeping for their own consumption that which cannot be sold. It is true that often the farmers' so-called wages do not exceed 50 cents a day of sixteen hours, eight hours before dinner and eight after; that they could study astronomy both night and morning if they had the time, as they "do up" the chores; that it would be hard to find an engineer that would get up early enough to whistle them out.

It is true that the small farmer is being ground down to an existence below that of the wage workers; also that he cannot set the piece on his wheat, corn, oats, eggs, etc.; that the mortgage holder squeezes him, the "trusts" dig him and the landlord sometimes ejects him, if the land happens to be rented; that the localmerchant skins him, causing him to send off to some mail-order house or some co-operative concern for his goods, which is all true, but arises from his property relationship to society, and along with all middle-class men, capitalism is giving him the worst of it. Improvement of machinery is forcing the economic evolution of farming, as well as along other lines, though it is the last source of wealth to give away to capitalism. Capitalist production has been carried on on the farms for some time, but it has not been recognized as such by farmers or our economists. The farmers' largest saleable product depends upon the wage-working class to save it. Every year large numbers of men are in demand during harvest; thousands of men are called loudly for by the farmers. The question is, Where do all these men come from? Do men at the mere call of the farmers drop their jobs and run to their assistance? It is from the ranks of the unemployed proletariat the farmers get their "hands" at the various busy seasons of the year, thus the "unemployed problem" deviates to the farmer's advantage.

If those who teach that the farmers' interest and the wage workers' are the same would go into the agricultural districts during harvest, or into the sugar-beet country, to "hire out" from $1 to $2.25 a day, to work from daylight until dark, and be looked over in the same manner as when the farmer goes to buy a mule, it would commence to dawn upon the intellect: Are their interests the same? and doesn't a little surplus value go into the farmer's overalls pocket? though he is a hard-worked being for the benefit of the "trusts." As long as the wage worker has to produce profits for someone, what does it matter to him whether it's the individual, a corporation or even "Uncle Sam" that gets the surplus?

The thinning, weeding and the marketing of beets, gathering of cantaloupes, harvesting and threshing wheat, pulling broom-corn, plowing and gathering corn, picking hops and spud-picking, sheep shearing, etc., all depends upon wage labor to perform, and this work is done by the travelling proletariat, otherwise known as the "hobo." These "hoboes" ride the rods into these farming communities to help the farmer "save his crops." They then become known as "harvest hands" until they pass on into the beet country, to be known as "beet pickers," or to become "spud pickers" or "cantaloupe pickers," etc. Free train rides that the "hoboes" help themselves to enable them to save thousands of dollars in car fare alone, obeying the biblical injunction of the capitalist class to save their money.

The farmer is glad enough to hire the "hobo" when his crops need tending, but in the meantime greatly dislikes to give him a "hand-out" from his back door, and admonishes him to go to work, or puts him on the woodpile sawing wood half a day for a slice of bacon, an egg, bread and some warmed-over coffee.

As in other industries, as the machinery developes and becomes more complicated and expensive, it takes larger and larger capital to handle it; consequently the failure of the small farmer to keep up with the economic progress. And as he is deprived of his property, through lack of means to run it on the gigantic scale that capitalism demands, he will be forced into the ranks of the propertyless, riding the rods, seeking the jobs he best knows how to do.

The farmer of to-day exploits his wife and children, especially the later, as one can see at any time on the farms, children kept out of school to pick cotton, plow with a riding-plow, mow hay and various other kinds of work beyond their years and strength to perform, deforming their bodies, crippling them for life, aye, even killing them, by compelling them to use machinery they are not competent to handle.

Farm life leaves much to be desired, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the chances are that when capitalism fully develops, the farmer or landowner using the land strictly for exploitation purposes will not find it necessary to have his home and means of exploitation at the same place, but live in the center of activity. Large portions of desirable land will be and are reserved as summer resorts and hunting preserves for the idle members of the capitalist class.

The tendency of capitalism is to develop on a large scale, and the evolution of farming is developing in harmony with all other industries. It is a signal fact that organizations among the farmers have been failures, or at least far from total successes. It was never possible to organize to any advantage (to themselves) the small business men scattered thickly over the country, but as soon as they emerge into large mail-order houses and co-operative concerns, doing the largest part of the business of the country, it is the most easy and natural thing in the world for them to combine. When the farms merge into fewer hands "co-operation" among them will be found easy. The farmer in his scattered and isolated position cannot organize as the working class can, because he lacks the incentives and feelings of fellowship the working class has, forced to work together in industrial centers. The farmer as he exists to-day is the most impotent factor in society.

During harvest it is easy to see the class lines drawn, and if anyone doubts that the farmer makes as good a slave driver as exists under capitalism, get a job next summer in the harvest field. The farmer is not inherently bad; he is no better nor worse than any other class in society that is compelled to hire wage labor and get as much out of it as possible for his money. The farmer recognizes no "rights to be lazy," consequently is a hard task master; working hard himself, expects that much more from the one he exploits.

Until the advent of the Industrial Workers of the World the position of the farmer had not been made plain; they are horrified when they are told they cannot join the new "union" because they are employers of labor. They had always considered themselves "workers" pure and simple, and as strictly belonging to the working class. Capitalism has stolen upon them unawares, while they were still living the idealogy of their primitive ancestors, who worked with primitive tools; they were still the real workers—the salt of the earth—and to be thus rudely awakened to the fact that they were not what they had considered themselves is rather startling. Being property holders, employers of labor, puts them out of the ranks of the propertyless wage worker. The farmer's misery is a misery of property.

This vast traveling army of proletariats that the farmers yearly employ should be organized into the Industrial Workers of the World, even though the farmers say they can never afford to pay higher wages or shorten the sixteen-hour day. If they cannot afford to pay the wage workers decent wages to do their back-breaking work, let them get out of business and let those run the farms that can pay the workingmen decent wages, and join the wage workers and profit thereby.

Oklahoma City, O. T.

The Miners' Magazine

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themsselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

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MONSTER MASS MEETING

Under the Auspices of
SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Will Be Held at
COOPER UNION
TUESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1906, 8 P.M.
To Celebrate
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY
The Following Speakers Will Address the Meeting:
Daniel De Leon, Ivan Narodny, M. D. Fitzgerald, formerly of Boston, Mass., John T. Vaughan and James T. Hunter.
WORKINGMEN! TURN OUT EN MASSE

Note: All funds received on this occasion, over and above expenses of the meeting, will be divided equally between the Moyer-Haywood and Russian Revolution Funds.

TO READERS — IN THE — BRITISH ISLES

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WHICH IS RIGHT?

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BISBEE WORKMEN

Undaunted by Coercion Hold Rousing Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting.

Bisbee, Arizona, April 16.—The Bisbee Socialists last evening held an indignation meeting and collected $63.00 for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense fund. The full seating capacity of the hall was occupied and the audience was enthusiastically with the speakers from the start, which was a surprise to us, as any one working for the "good Copper Queen Company" will be discharged for even speaking to a Socialist on the street, let alone going to a Socialist meeting. But there are times when the wage workers throw all caution to the winds and express themselves openly. This was one of them.

The speakers of the evening were Waller, Cannon and Arthur Morrow Lewis. Lewis made the principal speech of the evening, and was frequently interrupted with applause. The meeting was a demonstration of the fact that the Copper Queen has not succeeded in driving all the union men out of Bisbee, and also that the recent struggle here over the question of unionism instead of killing it, has kindled the spark until now it is liable to burst into flame at any moment, and when next the question comes up the issue will terminate successfully.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the meeting and ordered printed in the Socialist press:

We, the Socialists of Bisbee, in mass meeting assembled on this 15th day of April, 1906, for the purpose of devising the best means of rendering our assistance to the Western Federation of Miners in this crisis, when enthroned capital threatens to legally murder its leaders, our comrades, in order to remove men whom it cannot move by threats of violence or intimidation, by bribery or corruption, do pledge our support financially, and physically, if necessary, order to prevent the consummation this diabolical-capitalistic-Pinkerton nspiracy, by which it is intended to gally murder our comrades, Moyer, aywood and Pettibone, whose only ault is that they would not nor will not betray the interests of the working class; and that they fought unflinchingly the battle of the workers for better conditions.

We warn the working class of Bisbee and elsewhere to beware of the garbled accounts given in the subsidized press of the country concerning this outrageous action of the Mine Owners' Association, assisted by thugs and Pinkertons, subservant editors and toadying pulpiteers, corrupt officers and vest pocket governors, and last, but not least, courts which are ready to do the bidding of the God capital upon all occasions.

As to the press: we refer the workers of this neighborhood to the despicable conduct of the local press during the past two months. We call upon all wage workers to be in readiness to respond, in the manner deemed most advisable, to prevent this dastardly attempt upon the lives of our comrades; and upon the right of labor to peacefully attempt to better it condition.

NEW ORLEAN'S SUBSCRIPTIONS GROW.

New Orleans, April 18.—In a previous letter seventeen unions were given as being represented in the I. W. W. Moyer-Haywood joint conference. These unions contributed fifty-five dollars towards the defense fund. Since then $56.40 were collected at the mass meeting of last Saturday, while the following unions and amounts have been added to the conference and the list of subscriptions to date: Elevator Constructors, No. 16, $5.00; Structural Building Trades, $5.00; Painters' Local, No. 166, $5.00; Beer Drivers', No. 701, to report back; ditto, Tobacco Workers, No. 45, Typographical Union, No. 17, Building Laborers, No. 153, Teamsters, No. 254, Colored Screwmen, No. 1, Teamsters, No. 264, Coal Wheelers, No. 45, Central Labor Union, Carriage Drivers' Union, No. 479; Brewery Workers, No. 161, $25.00; Pile Drivers, No. 96, $10.00; Electrical Workers, No. 4, $20.00; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of New Orleans, $25.00; collected by S. P. at open air meeting, $2.40. The committee's headquarters are at 508 Carondelet street, where subscription lists are still open.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SELF-EXPLANATORY

Exchange of Letters Between the Cincinnati S. P. and S. L. P.

Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, received the following self-explanatory letter from Local Cincinnati, Socialist party:

Cincinnati, O., March 18, 1906.

Cincinnati Section, Socialist Labor Party:

Dear Sirs—At the last meeting of the City Central Committee of Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party, on March 16, a motion was carried to discontinue the joint debates between the S. L. P. and Socialist Party. The reasons for this action were that the deciding vote for or against Industrial Unionism, which was to have been taken at the last of the six meetings, has already been taken; that the subject for debate approved by the City Central Committee of Industrial versus Craft Unionism, has been abandoned, and that the trend of speaking at those open debates has been more inclined to create antagonism than harmony (no more through your fault than our own). It also seems that the Socialist Party was put in a false position as the champion of the A. F. of L. This was by no means the intention of the C. C. C. when it approved of debates on Industrial versus Craft Unionism.

There are evidently very few of our members who do not think that the Industrial is the better form of unionism, but the majority at least of the C. C. C. do not believe it advisable at this time to take up the union question to the detriment of political work.

In line with this feeling a committee has been instructed to see you and arrange if possible for a public debate upon the resolution that "Political action is the most effective weapon of the working class," the Socialist Party taking the affirmative and each party being represented by three speakers.

Hoping you can see your way to enter this debate. Yours for Socialism,

Charles W. Henn, Rec. Sec'y.
C. C. C., Cincinnati Local, Socialist Party.

To this letter the Press Committee of Section Cincinnati was instructed to send the following answer:

Cincinnati, O., April 12, 1906.

Cincinnati Local, Socialist Party:

Comrades—In answering yours of March 18, we would recall the fact that Cincinnati Local, Socialist Party, and Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, mutually entered into an agreement according to the terms of which the members of both parties were to meet together at the Socialist Party headquarters and discuss "Industrial Unionism versus Craft Unionism," on six separate evenings, each two weeks apart. Two of those meetings were held. Now, completely ignoring us, you abandon the other four, alleging:

First—That the vote indorsing the I. W. W. taken at the first meeting disposed of the subject.

Second—That the trend of the speaking was more inclined to create antagonism than harmony.

Third—That the Socialist Party was put in a false position.

Fourth—That you do not deem it advisable to take up the union question to the detriment of the political.

To all of which we would answer:

First—That when the vote was taken on the opening evening, no intimation was given that it was intended to terminate the meetings. You did not so assume. On the contrary, you opened your doors to a second meeting. It was only after this meeting that it dawned upon you that the discussions were beecoming embarrassing. Therefore your real reason for giving up the meetings is not yet disclosed.

Your second reason is unworthy of comrades who should be prepared to give and take hard blows in the great conflict before us. What, afraid of words? Yet, at those debates, in your own headquarters, slighting all the rules of hospitality, your side was the first assailant in masked inuendo and open attack, both before the meetings and during their progress. Those personalities should be eliminated. But to fear them so much as to fly from the field of discussion on account of them, is certainly not socialistic. No, it was not the fear of words alone that impelled you to quit. Your real reason is not yet apparent.

Your third reason is that the Socialist Party was placed in a false position. How is that? The Socialist Party takes its own position. How can any one place it falsely? If anybody attempts such a thing, correct that person. Make clear where you stand and defy anyone to blur your statement. Of all weak reasons for flying from the field your third reason is the weakest, and your real reason for avoiding us does not yet appear.

Fourth—You do not deem it advisable to take up the union question to the detriment of the political. This plea shows that you need the enlightenment that might come from discussion. The true working class political movement takes color and power from the true working class economic movement. Between those two there is the dependence of cause and effect. The question of the real working class union cannot retard, but must hasten correct working class politics.

Socialism is an economic movement. The politics of Socialism must spring from economic organization.

Your fourth reason shows something more than your need of the discussions. It also shows that the vote at the first meeting did not express your views. That vote indorsed the I. W. W. You regret the indorsement. Why? You do not wish to be advertised as opposing the A. F. of L, yet you would seem friendly to the I. W. W. You would draw strength from both. Alas, for you! You are on middle ground. You are between the opponents, between that battle of two ideas. You hesitate, and yet you must choose sides. You know it, you fear it; and your statement that you do not "believe it advisable to take up the union question to the detriment of the political," betrays your knowledge and your fear. You have placed yourself in the false position you deprecate in your third reason. You cannot clearly state your position because it is not a definite position. It is a compromise.

Here then at last, from all your reasons, is shown your real unexpressed reason for abandoning those discussions. You see the untenable ground on which you stand, and you fear your membership will also see.

You know, or you ought to know, that the economic movement is the power behind politics. Capitalist organization governs capitalist politics. Socialist organization must govern Socialist politics. You must perceive this though you effect to ignore it. You were born of the A. F. of L. You do not like to desert your parent. You feel the power of the I. W. W. You do not wish to oppose it. You want to maintain an impossible neutrality.

Neutrality scents an enemy in discussion. The argument that upholds the class struggle, and no other, will do for militant Socialism, the only Socialism suited to the time—this argument makes partisans, it kills neutrality. From this, heroic choice and bitter conflict. You do not wish to choose and act. So discussion must cease.

But you propose a public debate on the resolution that "political action is the most effective weapon of the working class." It is not a weapon at all unless used. If bungled in use it is injurious; if handed over to the enemy, it is destructive to the workers.

The ballot as a weapon is like any other weapon. Intelligent use justifies it. Intelligent organization can make it effective. The most intelligent organization can make it most effective.

A disciplined army uses weapons to win a battle, so enlightened unionism will use ballots. The weapons and the ballots are tools. It is the organization that wins.

A mob of individuals, racing after rainbows, cannot gain anything for anybody. To make the ballot effective for Socialism, we must have an effective economic movement. We must have Industrial Unionism.

We are willing to continue the discussions that have been broken off. When they have been held we will be glad to consider other debates if you so desire. Fraternally yours,

Press Committee, S. L. P.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

It is better and a deal juster, seeing that we are all brothers, united by the bonds of blood and of nature, that property should be shared equally by all. If anyone wishes to appropriate everything to himself, be the sole owner, and to exclude his brothers of a third or even a fourth of the wealth, such a man is no longer a brother; he is an inhuman tyrant, a cruel barbarian, even a savage beast whose jaws are always stretched to devour the food that belongs to all.

—ST. GREGORY OF NYSSE.

TWO LETTERS.

I.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., April 13, '06.

Daily People, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York, P. O. Box 1576.

Dear Sirs:—

Kindly accept my grateful thanks for a copy of your paper of April 8.

Possibly other papers have published my letter to Senator Tillman in full but yours is the only one that I have seen that has done so and I appreciate it.

My little business was giving me an income of about $3,000 a year when the "D. & H." imported their man a year ago now. I estimate my loss of the past year at over $1,000, and daily their murderous grip still tightens about my throat.

Think of it. It takes a principal of $60,000 at 5 per cent interest to yield an increase equal to what my business was giving me. Am I to be robbed of it, as it were in a day, and have no redress, and the robbers to go scot free in this so-called free land? Too much freedom of a certain kind.

The people must arise in their might and put down this thing or they will be reduced to serfs and the railroad magnates will become lords of all.

I have been compelled to begin this fight single handed. I tried to get the Eastern and Central New York Retail Merchants' Association, headquarters at Albany, to take it up but they turned me down.

Now I will appreciate anything that you can do to help on the fight for the right.

Yours Truly,
C. W. Eeds.

II.

DAILY PEOPLE.

New York, April 17, 1906.

Mr. C. W. Eeds, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Dear Sir—

**Affliction is an unalloyed evil when left unprofited by. It is a blessing if it acts as an eye-opener. Is the affliction that has befallen you—the facts you complain of in your letter to Senator Tillman, submitted by him to the Senate on the 3rd and published in the Daily People of the 8th of this month, and now amplified in your letter to us—is that affliction of the former or of the latter category? Does the effect upon you of the subtile laws of capitalism enlighten or does it merely anger you? Do you see the connection between the opposition, raised in the Senate, to the reading of your letter; the fact that no other daily but the Socialist Labor Party's daily, the Daily People, published the same; the pregnant fact that Senator Tillman himself commented upon your letter as "an infant crying in the night and with no language but a cry"; the further fact that your own fellow retail merchants turn you down in their Association—do you see the connection between this sequence of facts? If you do, then, by the "people," who you justly say "must rise in their might," you will understand the Working Class, organized economically in the Industrial Workers of the World to take and hold the productive powers of the land, joined, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, by all other citizens, who, though not of the Working Class, realize that their class interests are at war with human welfare, and their own ruin is inevitable under capitalism. If you do, then by "this thing," which you justly say must be "put down," you will understand the capitalist system of production, which to-day has three-fifths of our people—the Working Class—in the state of wage-slavery, and is steadily hurling the middle class down into that indentical hole. If, however, you do not; if by the "people" you have the one-time powerful middle class in mind, and by the "thing to be put down" you have in mind, not the abolition of capitalism, but the clipping of the fangs of the upper capitalist to tear the flesh of the middle class, but to leave intact the fangs of both upper and middle class whereby to tear the flesh of the Working Class—then, indeed your language is what Senator Tillman called it, the "language of a cry," impotent, and you are doomed.

He who says private ownership of the land and the machinery whereby to produce and distribute wealth, fatedly subscribes to the conditions that are ruining you. Capitalism spells plunder—plunder of the workingman in the shop, only a small fraction of whose product is returned to him in the shape of wages, and plunder of the middle class, whose one-time power is gone, and above whom now towers the full-fledged bird of prey—the upper capitalist (railroad, mine, factory, etc., magnate) expropriating the middle class by a thousand and one ways (the way practised upon you being one) and turning them into propertiless wage slaves.

It will be dollars and cents in your pocket, Sir, butter upon your bread, shelter over your head, security of life and limb, if you post yourself upon the literature on this subject, and thus enable you to swing yourself up to that intellectual sphere where the language uttered is, not the cry of an infant, but the coherent thunder notes of adult manhood.

Yours Truly,
EDITOR THE PEOPLE.

PUT HIM UNDER OATH!

In the course of his "The Man with the Muck Rake" speech, delivered on the 14th instant, President Roosevelt referred to Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John as "labor leaders implicated in murder". If a hod-carrier uses such language his lack of schooling might disable him from appreciating the meaning of the words "implicated in murder"; if the term is used by a child it is discounted on the same principle. It is not so with President Roosevelt. Making all necessary allowance for the superficialty of the gentleman's acquirements on any of the multitudinous subjects, which, in the flippancy of his make-up, he is ever ready to tackle, it can not be denied that he knows English. He is a writer of books—such as they are, in point of substance; their diction, however, is correct. Such a man understands, at least he must be held responsible for the words he uses. To say that a man is "implicated in murder" is to pronounce the man guilty of murder; it is to bear witness against him. The laws, that the experience of the race has established on the subject of witnesses, require them to be sworn in. The oath, under which a witness is put, renders him amenable. If from the facts in the case and the facts drawn from him on cross examination it transpires that he testified falsely, civilized society demands that the witness change seats—that, from the witness stand, he be transferred to the prisoner's dock, under indictment for perjury. Without a witness is put under oath, his testimony is worthless. Put Roosevelt under oath—and then? Why, then, a first class case of perjury will be on against that pace-setter of capitalist lawlessness.

There are those who have prophesied that Mr. Roosevelt, ably assisted by the swarm of hungry flatterers who surround him, will yet break his own neck. He has disgraced humanity by applauding the murder of women, children and wounded foes in the Philippines; he has outraged human conscience by condoning the brutal treatment of a lady in his ante-chamber and, like a Tartar tyrant, proceeding to promote the menial who superintended the outrage by appointing him Post Master of Washington; he has debauched the public service by appointing a crony on the Panama Canal to create "public sentiment", to the tune of $10,000 a year, in favor of his crazy scheme; he has promoted crime by appointing at least two convicts, one of them a murderer, to federal offices in the West; he has scandalized the public conscience by dismembering the territory of a sister Republic, the integrity of whose territory was guaranteed by treaty with the United States; and now he caps the climax by placing himself outside of the pale of organized society in that he has violated that commandment that forbids the bearing of false witness against one's neighbor, and thereby has broken them all.

Let Roosevelt be put under oath, and then repeat the lie that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John—all four honorable men, men the latchets of whose shoes he is not worthy to untie—are "implicated in murder"!

A MAN TO BE MUZZLED.

H. J. Waters, the dean of the Missouri Agricultural College, is in a state of mind. He looks over the area of Missouri; he sees one large aggregation of farms after another concentrating in the hands of one individual—in one county one man now owns 35,000 acres, another individual in another county holds 36,000 acres, a third individual in still another county possesses 46,000 acres; still another is master of 50,000 acres. Like a duck in thunder the dean of the Missouri Agricultural College gazes upon this development. To him these happenings are like portents from heaven, unexplained and unexplainable.

So long as Mr. H. J. Waters stood open-mouthed before the phenomenon of capitalist concentration going on in the concentration of land in his State, the gentleman was merely a specimen of the intelligence that capitalist education produces. It leaves its incubatees, on social evolution, in the condition that pre-historic man was on heavenly visitations—things incomprehensible and before which impotent humanity can do nothing but bow, although in bowing it may groan and grieve. But Mr. Waters does not now stand open-mouthed merely; he groans, it is true, but amid his groans and moans he also emits certain sounds that sound very much like profanity. The gentleman says: "If the present tendency toward the concentration of real estate continues, we are at the beginning of a tenant system with all of its attendant disasters. Let the American farmer become a tenant and in a few generations he will be a peasant WITHOUT SPIRIT OR AMBITION". Even the savage, when bowing before a heavenly visitation that he had not the knowledge to foresee or to avoid, at times utters a cuss word at his Providence. That is just what Mr. Waters is now doing at the God Capital when he declares that its ways will destroy SPIRIT and AMBITION.

It is the boast of capitalism that it cultivates SPIRIT, and spurs AMBITION. It is the chief stock in trade of the capitalist professor, press, politician and pulpiteer that Socialism will destroy SPIRIT and AMBITION. What else but profanity against the God Capital is the language of Mr. Waters? It is treason, besides. A luminous interval has enabled the gentleman to peer through the veil, and detect the truth; and he has been disloyal enough to blurt it out. Of course capitalist concentration travels, over the crackling bones of SPIRIT and AMBITION and INCENTIVE. It is to Mr. Waters's credit that he perceived at least a hair or two in the mustachio of the Beast. But, as an appendage of the altar of capitalism, he should have gulped down the fact in silence.

The dean of the Missouri Agricultural College is an "unsafe" man. He had better be muzzled—and that quickly, before he does more mischief.

SO HOPE WE ALL.

It is not always, even not frequently, that the advocates of a social system that is not, like the present one, a conspiracy against Right, can join the hopes of the advocates of the self-same conspiracy. That exceptional opportunity is offered by the "Engineering and Mining Journal," an employers' organ. Commenting upon the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the charges made against them, that journal expresses the hope that the event may prove "the last act in the history of outrage against life and property which began in the Coeur d'Alene in 1892 and culminated in the terrors of Cripple Creek, Telluride and certain other camps of Colorado." Not for the world would we do the "Engineering and Mining Journal" the injustice of imaging that it is not posted on the facts in the case. It must be presumed to be, and as the mouth-piece of life and the "sacredness of property" that it announces itself, its conclusions must be correct. We therefore join it in the fervent hope that it expresses.

It IS to be hoped that the history of the Mine Owners' Association, in bribing its Scotts, Sterlings, Beckmans and McKinneys to destroy property and life, and, on top of such crimes endeavor to swear away the lives of innocent miners as accomplices, has seen its last act.

It IS to be hoped that the history of the Mine Owners' Association in giving a chance of freedom to its criminal agents by furnishing bail for them after they break down in their testimoneys and confess themselves perjured and suborned witnesses, has seen its last act.

It IS to be hoped that the history of the Mine Owners' Association in stepping in between the avenging hand of Justice and its felonious agencies—as it did when it threatened the Sheriff, who was about to arrest the perpetrator of the blowing up of the Independence bridge, with hanging on the spot if he did desist—has seen its last act.

It IS to be hoped that the history of the Mine Owners' Association in getting its members, such as Govs. McDonald and Gooding, into office and then have both ride roughshod over the law, as the latter did by issuing perjured requisition papers, and the latter by honoring them without granting a hearing to the accused, has seen its last act.

It IS to be hoped that the whole capitalist conspiracy against the Working Class in confiscating the product of their labor and then kidnapping their leaders upon trumped up charges, supported only by self-confessed criminals, has seen its last act.

Aye, it IS to be hoped! But the hope has no foundation. The last act in capitalist history of outrage has not yet been seen—further acts are enacting daily, and they will continue to be enacted until, with the overflow of the cup, the capitalist system of hypocrisy and rapine will be swamped.

What the intelligent man hopes and labors for is that the enlightenment of the masses may proceed so swiftly that the agony may be ended deliberately, peacefully, orderly, and not by a violent outbreak that may deluge the country in blood— as the bourgeois element, now in arms against the railroad corporations, is threatening, and as its spokesmen in Congress are hinting at.

In the terrible earthquake disaster which has devastated the city of San Francisco, the workingmen, women and children living in the tenement districts, occupied the places of greatest danger and death. They lived in the low, made lands between the hills of San Francisco, to which the damage made by the earthquake was almost limited. "There was," according to a news dispatch, "practically no loss of life among the business houses, but the tenement houses, especially the cheap lodging houses, suffered severely in this respect.' Again, the news dispatches state that "Further down in the flats of the Hayes Valley the fire ran fast through a thickly inhabited district of working people." A different condition of affairs prevailed on the hills surrounding the reclaimed land. The same news dispatches that conveyed the facts relating to the awful situation of the members of the working class, also informs the reader that, "The damage by the earthquake to the residence portion of the city, the finest part of which is on Nob Hill and Pacific Heights, seems to have been slight. On Nob Hill are the residences of many of the millionaires who in the early seventies became wealthy through mining investments or the construction of the Pacific Railroad. They include the Stanfords, Huntingtons, Hopkinses, Crockers, Floods, and others." Every workingman and woman with a spark of humanity in their breasts will be moved to sympathy for all the sufferers in this terrible earthquake, no matter what their social rank; for, in the face of such awful catastrophes common afflictions make common sorrows. Despite this, however, they cannot fail to note and reflect upon the unequal conditions which capitalism, in the normal and abnormal affairs of life alike, imposes upon them and theirs, with a sinister persistence and result. To the horrors of slaughter in the factory, mill and mine, are added the horrors of death attending the convulsions of nature. The men and women of the working class are appalled; they are moved, deeply moved; but they are also thinking, deeply thinking.

"Confiscation" again! When Roosevelt pressed his rate regulation bill, this was the cry raised against it. Now "The Sun" repeats the performance in the matter of the progressive inheritance tax. "The Sun" ought to be encouraged to keep this up, even though the measure proposed is futile, and, therefore, a temporary safeguard against the very thing decried; for, with every senseless repetition of the cry, it will lose its terror, as did the one-time awful cry of "Socialist and anarchist." Overwork has destroyed many a bugaboo!

"Socialism!" shout the Republican party leaders anent Roosevelt's outburst. To some this will appear as a poor display of knowledge; but it is simply a case of raising another bugaboo that is also being raised a litle too often to prove effectual eventually. Socialism will become familiarized; and what was once deemed abhorrent and repellant, will be embraced and espoused. Evil often promotes the good which it fain would destroy.

Marshall Field, 12 years old, heir to $100,000,000, has left for Europe with a tutor, two valets and relatives. Some orator should use the fact to show the children who are so mercilessly exploited in the Southern cotton mills, that this is a land of equal opportunities; and that it is possible for them to be heirs of $100,000,000 fortunes.

Signs of life are reported discovered on Mars. A more interesting discovery would be signs of life in the strenuous President's attacks on the railroad interests.

"BUNCHING HITS"

"The Crisis" of Salt Lake City, Utah, has issued a circular proposing a method by which Socialists should "bunch their hits". The circular has been sent "to a number of progressive thinkers", including ourselves, it says. The compliment "fetches us". We can do no less than yield to the request of expressing our "views on the question under discussion".

The theory from which the "bunching" scheme proceeds is, in a nut-shell, that the Socialist hits now scatter; they scatter doubly: once in that the hits don't bunch, and then in that the hits per force fail to draw together the forces that should be bunched. If this be so, Socialist tactics are false, at least seriously defective, and next to a Messiah is he welcome who will point out the error. The whyness of the wherefore of the error, or evil, is an integral part of the theory that points it out. "The Crisis" is explicit on thae whyness. It says: "Nine voters in ten want exactly the same things that the most advanced Socialists want". What keeps them from bunching? The answer is again clear, even underscored: "they do not know what to do NEXT". The first thing to do, the NEXT, is accordingly, the thing to point out. It is the "crux", so to say, of the question. That "NEXT" understood, that "NEXT" grasped, the rest is easy sailing. The logic is close, the proposition simple. Having concentrated the reader's attention upon the abstract NEXTNESS, essential to the final "bunching", the reader, holding his breath with expectation, hanging by the eye-lids with suspended animation, and soaring into the empyrean with hope to see the so long vexed problem solved at last, is led to the concrete thing to be done NEXT. "The Crisis" realizes that the brilliancy of the sunburst of its discovery may hurt the eye by too sudden a revelation. It therefore does not suddenly draw the curtain from the CONCRETE NEXT, but considerately lifts up the curtain slowly. It first explains that "the ownership of capital is the circumstance that determines our political and social institutions, our laws, our ethics, our development"; it then points to the fact that "power always goes with this ownership"; drawing up the curtain a little higher it announces that "society takes its coloring from the ownership of capital"; and then, thrusting the curtain wholly and boldly aside, it points to a Municipal Ownership program as the CONCRETE NEXTNESS that will "bunch the hits"—because "OWNERSHIP is the one vital thing; all other things upon which Socialists are inclined to lay stress are incidentals; IT IS TAUTOLOGIC TO SPEAK OF 'OWNING AND ADMINISTERING' THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION; OWNERSHIP IS CONTROL".—Woe is the expectant reader. He has dropped from the empyrean flat upon his face, with eye-lids torn and the breath knocked out of him with sorrow—at least if he is a workingman and has participated in the struggles of his class with the capitalist class. As he lies there, the reasoning that he has just been treated to gallops through his mind and he ruminates between moans—"Municipal ownership means OWNERSHIP by the working class" (he rubs himself on an old sore spot on his head where he was hit by a municipal Policeman during a strike) "then I must have OWNED that club"; after a pause: "Municipal ownership means ADMINISTRATION by the working class" (his eyes assume a distant look) "then the fire hose, which was played on the 16th inst. upon the faces of my fellow wage slaves, the miners of Windber, Pa., on strike for living wages, and which, as the capitalist papers jubilantly report, emitted 'such a tremendous pressure of water that it really saved the day'—then that municipal fire hose was ADMINISTERED by the working class"; after another pause and several groans: "Municipal ownership means CONTROL by the working class, then state and national ownership must mean the same thing" (he wipes a tear from his eye) "then the State bullet of the militiaman who shot my inoffensive child dead at the Buffalo switchmens' strike must have been a bullet CONTROLLED by me!"—And he groans and ruminates no more, but rising mad as a bull and "bunching" the fingers of his right hand for a "hit", he looks around shouting: "Where is the nose of that fellow that preaches that Municipal Ownership means ownership, administration and control by the working class!" We hope the justly irate workingman may miss the object of his search—for the sake of that object's nose.

It is unnecessary to pursue the numerous other contradictions and inconsistencies in the plan of "The Crisis". They all flow from the central false reasoning, and fall with it. The story is told of an irascible Down East captain, who, having had nothing but head winds on the home trip from Liverpool, swore he would have fair wind on the outward trip. While the ship was being unloaded and then re-loaded along the Boston wharf, the wind steadily veered around until, on the day of departure back to Liverpool, the wind blew plump into Boston Harbor, plump into the captain's teeth. The captain bit his lips but sailed, all the same. The first day he tacked to the South-East; the second day, the wind being still adverse and stronger still, he growled in his beard and tacked to the North-East; on the third day things were no better, he growled a little louder and tacked again to the South-East; on the fourth day, however, things being still worse, and the wind blowing dead against, he slammed his cap on the quarter-deck, ordered ship about, and with a big oath declared: "I'll be —— if I shan't have a fair wind, any how!" And he had it. With a fine, spanking breeze upon his quarters he sailed—RIGHT BACK INTO BOSTON HARBOR. Impatient Socialists there be who are cut after the same pattern as that Down East captain. The adverse winds, with which the ship of the Social Revolution is bound to contend, tire them of the journey; they reck not that, though they tack, yet are they steadily nearing the port of destination; the labor of the contest "gets on the nerves" of their brains, distorts their mental vision; means are transformed into ends; they want a "fair wind"; according to their degree of profanity they swear they will have one, anyhow; and they furnish themselves with it—by sailing right back into the port from which they started, the capitalist system of wage slavery.

No trick will knock out the capitalist class. The hit that will do the turn is the hit bunched of the wage-slave's class interests exclusively. These class interests dictate that industrial economic organization that will not indirectly, but DIRECTLY place the working class of the land in possession of the machinery of production, and th[illegible] will reflect itself so unquestionably into a political party that that party will never forget its purpose, and for the sake of fair weather, sail right back into the port that it started from. The "bunching" of Labor's "hits" is being done to perfection by the Industrial Workers of the World. It is bunching the hits, and the men to do the hitting with.

Says the Wall Street Journal:

"Bounteful stores of coal, idle workmen, starving families at the mines, cold and distress among the poor in the cities —surely such a condition as this is so striking that Corporation Counsel Record of Jersey City is quite justified in saying that it is a sign of something radically wrong in our industrial system"

Since nothing is said about the coal corporations, with the Baers and the Truesdales at their heads, they must be, with their dog-in-the-manger policy, the "something radically wrong." Whether that is so or not, "The Wall Street Journal" had better have a care. Capitalism tolerates no criticism of its "justice" and "sacredness." Those who doubt or question them are "enemies of society" and tainted with Socialism and anarchism. "The Wall Street Journal" had better watch out.

Another sensation by a sensational President! First we had thrust upon our doubting gaze, the valiant New England speechmaking campaign against the trust, which resulted in the great publicity and federal control remedy that did not remedy; next we were compelled to listen to the Southern windjamming attack on the railroad rebate, from which issued the rate regulation bill, which will be more the regulated than the regulator; and now our long-suffering ear drums are scorched by a hot-air blast from the middle-grounds of Washington, deprecating abnormal fortunes and seeking to limit their inheritance by a progressive tax. In brief, futility is piled on futility! And this is called "doing things." Fudge!

Are we growing more poetic? asks a literary review. Judging from the language used to justify the rascalities of capitalism, we certainly are. To call an insurance swindler a "missionary." and a grasping capitalist, "a public philanthropist," is the height of poetry. It is the use of the figurative and beautiful to idealize the sordid and real.

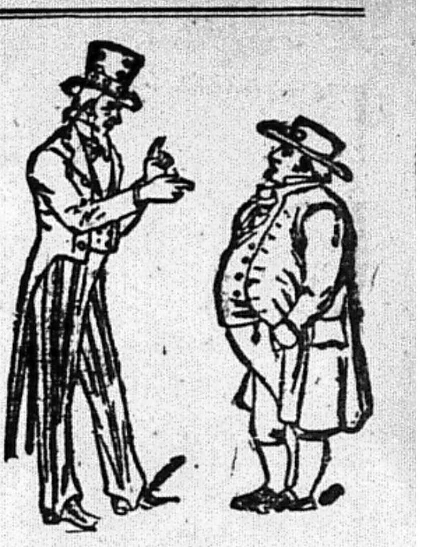
A FAIR OFFER.

A New York City comrade, who is in possession of complete files of the Daily People from November 1, 1901 to date, offers the same for sale to the highest bidded with the understanding that one-half of the proceeds go to the Moyer-Haywood Defence Fund and the other half to the New York State S. L. P. Campaign Fund. All bids must be in not later than June 1, 1906.

This is a fine chance for clubs, sections, or other organizations in a position to preserve such valuable records not only to acquire same, but to have the satisfaction that the proceeds go "where they will do most good."

Address all bids to:

Henry Kuhn,
2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor?

Uncle Sam.—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them. Moreover, his capital is not large enough to fight the [illegible] ion of his employes, whereas the other capitalists in his trade can fight it successfully, having more money at their disposal. His workmen will work shorter hours, and their average output is below that of the entire trade. Is not he in danger of losing his invested capital? How can you call him a parasite?

U. S.—Yes. In the first place, thieves and desperadoes also run "risks". Will you say that, therefore, they are not parasites?

B. J.—If you can knock me out in the "second place" as completely as you knocked me out with your "in the first place—"

U. S.—There wouldn't be left a grease spot of your theory, eh?

B. J.—None.

U. S.—So here goes "in the second place." In the second place, thieves and desperadoes inflict less harm upon society than your capitalist, though the consequence of the manipulations of the latter are by far the worst.

B. J.—There you are wrong.

U. S.—Let's see. His capital is small, and, therefore, let us suppose he saved it of his former earnings. He invested his capital with the intention of making a profit thereon, by employing men to do the work for him. He must in order to compete sucessfully, cut off from the products of their labor as much as possibly can. He goes in the market for labor as he goes for machinery which, in turn, is nothing else but crystalized human labor power. The market price of both is determined by the law of supply and demand. The working man, unlike the capitalist, expects and gets pay only for what he produces; the capitalist is constantly engaged in killing him, by paying starvation wages, cutting off as much of surplus value as circumstances will permit. Do you believe that Shakespeare's Shylock was right when he said: "Nay, take my life and all; pardon not that: you take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live."

B. J.—He was right.

U. S.—And was Shylock the less a "Shylock" because he was right in these facts?

B. J. (Begins to look as if he was losing ground)—No, he was and remained a "Shylock."

U. S.—Now, then, to the extent that the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workingmen live, he cuts off their lives. It is a thousand times more cruel to take a man's life gradually, by way of starvation, than it is to kill him outright. A thief will rob you once or twice in your life; a murderer can take your life but once; the capitalist robs and starves his employes and their families as long as they remain wage slaves; death is the only salvation for the poor, miserable wretches.

B. J. looks meditative.

U. S.—Knocked out again or not?

B. J.—Yes, knocked out clean. Henceforth I shall work for the party of the "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its principles are sound as an apple.

U. S.—And there are no flies on it, either.

Talk about the destruction of the family under Socialism; the family gives no signs of prospering exceedingly under Capitalism! According to the figures published in a capitalist contemporary, during the year 1883 the conse[illegible] states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Maine and Indiana [illegible] more than 16 marriages to one divorce. In 1903 there were about 10 1-3 marriages to one divorce. This increase should move Capitalism to take the beam out of its own eyes, before it looks for the mote in those of other social systems.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THERE WITH THE GOODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed money order for $10.25 for the Moyer-Haywood Defence Fund, collected at the Copper King Mine, California. If anything else is required we will be there with the goods.

K. T. Miller, $2; P. A. Ciranegna, $2; John Golt, $2; Robert Tomas, $1; M. B. Ashbrook, $1; H. J. Jaeckle, $1; S. T. Frazee, $1; J. Gibbons, 25 cents; total, $10.25.

Miners' Magazine please copy.

K. T. MILLER.

Clovis, Gal., April 12.

NEW JERSEY UNITY REFERENDUM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Under instructions from the S. E. C. of New Jersey, the following letter has been sent to all the S. L. P. sections in the State, accompanied with the necessary voting blank.

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., April 12.

110 Albion Avenue,
Paterson, N. J., April 11, 1906.

To the S. L. P. Sections in New Jersey.

Comrades:—

Through the Daily and Weekly People you have been kept fully posted on the work of the Unity Conference between the S. L. P. and the S. P. of this State. Now that the proceedings have been published in full, in pamphlet form, all of our members should be thoroughly familiar with the work of the Conference.

The manifesto adopted by the Conference, furnishes, in our opinion, a basis upon which all militants not only can, but should, be united, and the reasons therefore appear in the proceedings. The manifesto is hereby submitted to you for a referendum vote.

The Conference also passed a resolution recommending that joint meetings of the S. L. P. Sections and S. P. locals be held to discuss the findings of the Conference. Wherever this can be accomplished it should be done.

EVERY MEMBER SHOULD VOTE ON THIS REFERENDUM. The vote will close on July 8. The period for taking this vote is as you will notice, extended to cover fully two months. The matter involved being of such vital importance, the discussion should be thorough.

Fraternally,
N. J. State Executive Committee,
Per John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

NO WHINING, BUT ACTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I think we are fully alive to the situation, and instead of standing around whining, and asking "Will Moyer and Haywood be hanged?" we are doing what will prevent it—waking up the working class. Of course, the brothers will be hanged—unless we stop it. This fight is in defense of ourselves; keep it up.

Frank O'Neil.

Pomona, Cal., April 5.

AN APPRECIATIVE CONVERT.

To the Daily ad Weekly People:—As a member of the Socialist party I admired the press of the Socialist Labor Party. I owe my education in the true interests of the working class, its real goal as well as the correct method of arriving at it, chiefly to the Daily and Weekly People.

To-day, as a member of the Socialist Labor Party, I am surprised at the failure of the rank and file to pitch in and wield the most powerful weapon in our armory. I intend to remain in this city and my chief activity hereafter will be using the arm and hammer of our daily and weekly paper.

I like the motto of our paper: Karl Marx's golden plea for unity. I have a suggestion, viz: that the following be printed in the center of the page below the title underneath the double lines—
Capitalist: "Read MY paper and be my willing wage slave."
The People: "Read YOUR OWN paper and be free."

The above, it seems to me, presents the most important phase of the class struggle, and I submit it for what it may be worth. If worthless, there is no harm done.

I will get busy soon on circulating samples and securing subs to my utters,

Fraternally,
Cigarmaker.

Detroit, Mich., April 18.

JUDICIAL VIOLENCE TO THE LAW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Constitution of the United States and its amendments make mighty interesting reading these days, and every American workingman should secure a copy of them, which he ought carefully to study. By doing so he will not only have at his command the knowledge of his rights as a citizen, and thus be enabled to make prompt resistance to any encroachments on them, but above all he will come into possession of a more exact and therefore more effective knowledge of the depths of infamy to which officials and judges descend in their obsequious endeavors to serve their masters, the capitalists.

The latest violence done the fundamental law of the republic is the "opinion" of Chief Justice Gabbert of the Colorado State Supreme Court, recently filed in the Moyer case, in which he declares that the governor of a state has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus at his discretion.

The clause in the Federal Constitution is short and to the point, and reads as follows: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." In a foot-note to the above it is explained that the act of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus must be done by the Executive (which in the Constitution always means the President) in cases specified, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS. In short, the privilege—or right, rather—of the writ of habeas corpus was regarded as so sacred by the founders of the nation that it was only in times of national peril and evidently only to prepare for a possible contingency, that any suspension of the writ was at all permissible. Now comes before us this shameless outlaw, Gabbert, who to accommodate his outlaw employes, the Mine Owners' Association, abolishes the Constitution off hand, and decides that a governor has the right to usurp a power which even the President has not unless it be given him by Congress in each separate case that may come up DURING A TIME OF WAR ONLY, and cites a case in the Philippine Islands in which the above power was also usurped by the governor-general. The incident cited was likewise an act of official outlawry; but it is a method of capitalist government—they violate the law and the Constitution, and then establish that violation as a precedent to give authority for further violations.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., April 15.

WILL KENNEDY MAKE GOOD?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a clipping from the "Evening Press" of this city. The Kennedy mentioned therein is a labor leader of the regulation type, and the big gun of the A. F. of L. in this city. He thinks every one afraid to meet him, but Brooks, who is the organizer of Section Broome County, Socialist Labor Party, stands ready to make the fight interesting. We are only hoping Kennedy will make good his challenge.

S. L. P.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 19.

(Enclosure.)

MACHINISTS SMOKE AND HEAR ADDRESSES.

Pleasant Evening Event Is Held in Central Labor Union Hall.

A "smoker" was given by the Machinists' Union at Central Labor Union Hall last night, at which about 150 members of the union and guests were present. A musical entertainment was given of which John Main was the feature.

Fred E. Kennedy gave an interesting address on "Trades Unionism," and Business Agent Jeremiah Ryan reviewed the labor situation in Binghamton. Other speakers were Walter Hulse, President George T. Crane and Samuel L. Brooks. The subject of Mr. Brooks' address was "Socialism." Arrangements for a debate between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Kennedy are being made.

KNOWS WHERE TO GET RELIABLE NEWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Send me the Daily People for three months. I want reliable news of the Idaho affair.

Yours,
A. Larson.

Lisbon, N. Dakota, April 10.

A STRANGE SENSE OF CONSISTENCY, INDEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Our highly moral metropolitan press has just gotten over a bad case of nervous prostration because of the martial relations of Maxim Gorky. Needless to asy that theirs was an obscene attempt to injure the movement in behalf of the Russian revolution. Now a certain decision is handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States regarding legality of divorces, and what do WE, the "public," behold? The self-same newspapers are giving now stories of "society," the 400, running amuck. The upper classes are fearful of the effects of this decision. Much space is taken up with the names of noted New York and Newport divorces, with the Dakota colony of divorcees experiencing a sensation and such other things.

Looking over these accounts one cannot but be struck by the fact that the revolutionary working class is woefully absent from the records. Here is our "Pillars of Order's" opportunity to make out a clear case against the friends of the Russian revolution. Why do they not do it? Why, if the far-reaching effects of this judicial decision must be discussed, should they immolate our respectable and model citizens? Can it possibly be that they know too well each other's private affairs and know naught after all about us workingmen? Surely they have a strange sense of consistency. Yours fraternally,

New York, April 18. E. S.

NO REVOLUTIONISTS WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When "The Socialist" announced in its columns, that its publication would be discontinued in Seattle, and that its editor, the opportunist and politician, Dr. Titus, had carefully folded the plant in his red bandana handkerchief and was off for Toledo, Ohio, there to establish a national Socialist party organ, the majority of the Socialist party members in Seattle, taking advantage of State autonomy, drew a gleeful sigh of relief. The doctor, with his private holdings, was in a foreign land, there to remain until the Socialist Commonwealth was established. The troubled waters were calm and ready for smooth sailing. "The spittoon bunch," as the doctor called them, but better known as the wage working element in the party, set about gathering up the chips from the editor's block. The task was an unpleasant one as the doctor had done malodorous work in every nook and corner where there were branches, sub-branches, central branches, Finnish branches, in fact, the tree was stripped of its branches. "Workingmen of all countries unite" (but not in Seattle).

Well, this same proletaire drew themselves together and organized a good round membership in the central branch, occuping a fine headquarters and propaganda hall, known as the Socialist Temple. This temple was an ideal place of gathering and even to this day large audiences gather there regularly Sunday evenings to listen to speakers of the party.

While we S. L. P. members question the Socialism that has echoed through its walls, we also recognize the honest effort of the working class element in the Socialist party (central branch) in bringing together what the doctor had cut asunder.

Things were sailing smoothly. The central branch was doing practically the propaganda of the State, and had cleared itself of debt. The soreness seemed to pass away as far as the rank and file was concerned; but when the majority of the working class body became bold enough to criticize the management of the State Committee and secretary and to demand a reduction in the State secretary's salary, which so disturbs the center nerve of private interest so well cultivated by the doctor's private owned press, then the trouble broke out anew. In fact, when the working class members of Local Seattle were about to do something for themselves, "something was doing." Scarcely had the doctor's body been laid away on the beach of West Seattle, and scarcely had the echo (reminding one of a live corpse) rumbled away, when the State Committee of the Socialist party of Washington, the majority of which are pupils of the Titus press, acting under his instructions and seemingly under the influence of the dead sheet, was summoned and, by a vote of eight to five, the Central Branch of Seattle was expelled from the Socialist party of the United States of America.

A member of the local, fearing foul play, locked the charter in his trunk for safety. But the doctor doesn't care as much for the sheep-skin as he does for those fine headquarters. The charter can be made by the scratch of the pen, but it takes money and hard work to secure headquarters. The doctor has already inspected his newly coveted home and I suppose the working class will be ordered once more to move on. An open letter on the matter has been issued by J. C. Robbins, a well meaning member of the party, to the helpless rank and file.

M. J. Kennedy, who was expelled from Section Seattle, Socialist Labor Party, for treason to the party, having accepted a position from Mr. Titus, as chief speaker, while a member of the S. L. P. and who wrote encouraging letters to the State Committee of the S. L. P. saying he had run all the freaks and crooks of the Socialist party out of Spokane, has been busy flopping; and at every flop he finds he flopped one too late. Jack saw big porterhouse steaks in his oratory and as he looked over the future sizing up the little membership of the S. L. P., he spelled slaughterhouse steaks off the horn, turning to a big membership and little Socialism, the S. P.'s. He bade good bye to coffee and doughnuts, he started off by flopping to Titus. The "Seattle Socialist" being boycotted by party members failed, and Jack wos without a home and in bad standing with the central branch. He took to the stage, and rode to Montana as National Organizer of the International Socialist party. After soaring around the mountains in his flight of oratory, Jack came back; soldered up a few tin pots, squared himself with "the scum proletaire," opposed the I. W. W., killed himself for future organizer of that body and got himself expelled from the International Socialist party of America by his old friend Titus.

"Well done, my good and faithful servant."

The rumblings will cause the ashes to be swept away from the temple.

Steve Brearcliff.

Seattle, Wash., April 12.

SQUIRMINGS OF SQUIRMERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The day was the 4th of September, the place, Canton, Ill., the event, the annual Bow Wow of the A. F. of L. unions, and I had just taken my stand in front of the orator's platform when the chairman announced that the speaker for the evening was a real "whirlwind from Chicago." His name was Mr. A. M. Simons. As I understand Mr. Simons to be a supporter of the I. W. W., I could not understand where the logic came in for him to be upon an A. F. of L. platform. He spoke for over an hour and not once did he mention the words "Socialism," "Socialist," "party," or "I. W. W." Long before he had finished his address I had come to the conclusion that he did not belie the title that the chairman had bestowed upon him. He surely is a "whirlwind." I put a few questions to him, but before I could do so I had a difficult task to get him to recognize that there was such an organization in existence as the I. W. W. Of course, with him it was a case of "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." In answer to one of my questions he said he was willing to support any labor organization that stood for the "interest of the working class." Then in another question I pointed out to him, or rather to the audience, that the I. W. W. was organized to combat the false economic teaching of the A. F. of L., viz: that "the interest of the workers and their masters was identical," and asked him how he could logically support both organizations? He answered that question by trying to get his audience against me, and told them that he did not come to Canton to tell me his age, his father's age, etc. The coward at this point began to feel his position and burst out with: "Do you think I am trying to hide my Soialism Everybody here knows I am a Socialist!" You will see by his answers that he was completely knocked out. He had with him on the platform an auxiliary force in the person of a Mr. Steadman, also from Chicago. I don't know whether he is a "whirlwind" or not, perhaps he is an "earthquake" or some other catastrophe. In my opinion men like Mr. Simons in the I. W. W. are sure to cause disaster.

On the 29th of March we had a visit from Mrs. M. Wood Simons. She was lecturing under the auspices of the local branch of the Socialist party. In her lecture she tried to demonstrate to her audience what a gigantic size the Socialist press had risen to. So I asked her to mention the name of a paper that the S. P. owned. She hesitated and then said the "Chicago Socialist" was one; then after conferring with the chairman they came to the conclusion that the New York "Worker" was another. I also asked her if she thought it would be for the good of the movement to have the S. P. and the S. L. P. united into one organization. She made a speech on that question, but I am still waiting for her answer. I may say that at this point the chairman had to call the meeting to order. One man was trying to get the audience to believe that there was no S. L. P. to unite with, and at the same time the speaker was telling them that the two parties would surely unite when they had a common interest to unite upon. How does that sound for logic?

Yours for the S. L. P.,
Tho. Ballantyne,

Norris, Fulton Co., Ill., April 13.

P. S.:—First—Did Mrs. Simons tell me the truth about the ownership of the "Chicago Socialist" and New York "Worker"?

Second—Was Mr. A. M. Simon a member of the I. W. W. on the 4th of September, when he told his audience he was not?

Third—What is meant by Volkszeitung Corporation that comes so often before our notice in the Weekly People?

[First—Whether the lady spoke truly or not with regard to the Chicago "Socialist" we cannot tell. The language at the head of the editorial page of that paper is confusing and contradictory on the subject of its ownership. It speaks of its publishers as a "Corporation." If that word is correctly used, then, neither the local of that city nor the party at large can be properly said to own it. Its owners are the share-holders. These may be members of the local, but their ceasing to be members of the local cannot, ipso facto, divest them of their proprietary rights, as share-holders, in the paper. An organization cannot be said to own a thing if such ownership is vested in individuals, who may at any time cease to be members of the organization.

As to "The Worker" there is no doubt whatever. It is owned by a private corporation—the Volkszeitung Corporation—not a few of whose members are not even transitorily members of the S. P. The party has no ownership over it, and it holds that party ownership of it would be bad.

Second—We do not know.

Third—Substantially answered under No. 1.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

HE NOW FEELS HAPPY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly publish this letter for me, please, for my thoughts must find expression. Great peace floats over me and a serene contentment pervades my soul, and I'm sure all other good people are feeling the same way. I had chanced to fall among evil minded people, the unfortunate sort, some uncultured men employed as waiters, etc., in the hotels of New York City, and they had told me of the most revolting incidents of debauchery imaginable, and they insisted that such incidents were of regular common occurrence in the hotels. They told me stories of men—young and middle aged—and even old men, of the respectable and professional classes, bringing women and girls into the better class of hotels, and they related accounts of really obscene things, as happening regularly in the rooms of the hotels. I was fairly carried away with it, really gave some credence to it, and my heart ached for the sin of the people and the immorality of the reputable hotels, and I wondered what our best society was coming to. Now, I think what awful, vulgar, lecherous men those waiters and other hotel employees are, to spread such scandalous lies. And I'm glad and proud to see it proved that the hotel keepers of New York are not the kind of people to allow that, but, on the contrary, are most zealous in their caution against any taint of impurity, for I feel that this late incident has proved their character to the full satisfaction of everybody, the prompt manner in which they handled the Russian Revolutionist, Mr. Maxim Gorky, upon the first intimation that when, over in Russia, he took to him for life a women to live with him as if she was his wife, he was never united to her in the holy bonds of wedlock by the laws of either State or Church in the realm of the Czar.

And while I'm writng, I want to say also that it gives me satisfaction, and fills me with greater faith in the uprightness of humanity to see the wholesome manner in which the matter has been handled by the press. Although the various editors—and I won't be partial or any harsher with one set than with another—have often in times of campaign allowed themselves to be spurred by a too keen spirit of rivalry into unjust criticism, and sometimes, I'm sorry to say, into extravagant denunciation and abuse of our most respected aspirants for public honors, yet I'm glad to acknowledge that in this more serious matter they have all shown a proper sense of responsibility in refusing to give publicity to the vulgar rumors that would be made current by such a class of people as are employed at, or by other means are familiar with the hotel life of our best citizens, and we may therefore feel sure those things will hardly become generally believed for a long time. And, in the matter of Mr. Gorky, the press, I feel, has sincerely and earnestly done its best to maintain the same high standard of purity we have found so creditably prevalent among the proprietors of the hotels.

And so I say, I'm now at peace and contented to be able to feel that the New York hotels, where so many people must go, are such very respectable places, and that they are conducted by such good, self-respecting men.

I hope you will publish my candid opinion about these vulgar, scandalous people who would spread accounts of immoral conduct in the hotels on the part of representative members of our most exclusive society.

A SELF-RESPECTING CITIZEN.

New York, April 19.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—It is utterly impossible to acknowledge receipt of matter that is in any way used in the Daily. The list of such matter in this column would be too long. Besides, it would mean that, as fast as any matter is received, the name should be entered. Acknowledgement is made only of matter that has not yet been used.

G. O. B., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Yes, if the critic is honest. In that case, his error being shown him, he becomes friendly. If, however, he does not mean it honestly, then the more completely his error is shown him, all the more hateful he becomes.

T. D. C., WATERBURY, CONN.—It often is a thankless task to reveal to a bourgeois the iniquities of capitalism. He must be a strong man to catch on and keeps his temper. Most of them are weak folks. They thought they were conducting themselves with integrity. The revelation that they are not makes them feel uncomfortable. Not infrequently they become vicious. Turn to the working class. The honorable and intelligent bourgeois will work out his own salvation into Socialism.

M. B. S., MERIDEN, CONN.—Matter was published in The People of April 15.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Name and address is asked after, of the manager of the Bottle Blowing Works of Glass Trust in New Jersey.

S. B., NEW YORK—The "Coming Nation" was the organ of the Ruskin Colony, located in Tennessee. The colony never was called "Reskin" and never claimed to be a Russian Socialist colony." The colony went out of existence, and the paper virtually also by its consolidation with the "Appeal to Reason." You got all the facts in the matter twisted.

J. K., YONKERS, N. Y.—First—The S. T. & L. A. had no constitutional provision requiring an officer to be a member of the S. L. P. The practice, however, was that no member was chosen a NATIONAL officer without he was a member of the S. L. P.

Second—Yes, it was Daniel De Leon, who, at the Hartford convention, nominated John J. Kinneally national secretary of the S. T. & L. A.

A. T. R., NEWBURG, N. Y.—A lie does not become a truth when uttered in figures. Statistics, like other statements, are correct and final only when true. There is no "divine rights" about statistics. The earnings of the working class are on the decline, whatever employers may say to the contrary.

L. Y., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A membership often is a nuisance to the labor grafter. We knew of "Unions," they were in the clothing trade, that consisted only of a little bunch of fakirs, a book and a trunk of "labels." The fakirs would call on the manufacturer with the "book" under their arms, and a package of labels in their pockets. The "book" contained long lists of alleged members. Upon the strength of that, the labels would be sold. The fakir did a fine business. The People uncovered, ten years ago, the rascality—and was roundly denounced as a "Union wrecker" by the scamps.

B. O'R, ALLEGHENY, PA.—It has been calculated that 300 unsuccessful revolts preceded in France the final revolt that threw down feudalism.

F. C. L., BOSTON, MASS.—The Census of 1900 gives 111,638 clergymen, 108,265 of them male, 3,373 females. Lawyers, 114,460, of which 113,450 male, 1,010 female.

J. G. W., MANISTEE, WIS.—The principle: "The Labor Movement is essentially political" is correct. That does not mean that the political party, which upholds the interests of the working class, must be the dominant organization. It means that the political principle, that is the overthrow of the existing capitalist rule, must be the dominant principle in the genuine economic organization. A true party of Labor can only be the reflex of a true Union.

F. J., OMAHA, NEB.—Capitalists personally are often the mildest-mannered men that ever shattered a family or drained a workingman of his marrow.

W. W., NEW YORK—The fountains of the political and the economic great deep are visibly breaking up on all sides. You will not recognize the field within five years. The transformation will be marvelous.

M. N. H., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Blind rage cannot construct. Nevertheless, better an outbreak of blind rage on the part of workingman than no rage at all, and blind submission.

S. O. L., COLUMBUS, O.—Our New York Bishop Potter will never think it opportune to grapple with the Social Question. Not long ago, at a diocesan convention, an unsophisticated clergyman from Newburgh, introduced resolutions that "no talent for high finance, no useful service to the country, no benefaction to the Church or to objects of philanthropy, can excuse or atone for dereliction in trust, contempt for the rights of others, or disregard for the rules of common honesty." The Bishop condemned the resolution as "inopportune."

D. B., ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Of course, the capitalist politicians, press, professors and pulpiteers are aware that they are dealing out "gold bricks"; and of course they know that the Socialists know that, and despise them for it. They don't care. They rely upon the dumness of the masses.

TO THE SEVERAL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—You will find your letters bunched together and systematically answered below:

First—As mortally afraid as the capitalist is to have sound information reach his workingmen, so mortally afraid is the Volkszeitung Corporation and its out-of-town pickets to have the S. rank and file come in touch with S. L. P. men.

Second—Alexander Jonas, of the Corporation, said at one of the Corporation's meetings in 1899, shortly before the split: "The Corporation has nothing to lose from a rupture with the S. L. P." He was right. It had everything to gain. Only through a rupture with the S. L. P. could the Corporation do the business it did of receiving hush-money from the Gompers labor fakirs, etc.

Third—The Corporation and the pure and simple political Socialists are deadly set against unity. Both strain to keep the New Jersey Unity Conference report from reaching the S. P. rank and file.

Fourth—When, upon the charge made in "confidential conversations" by the agents of the Corporation that The People is run by "capitalist money," these confidence folks are asked: "How can that be, The People gives the straight goods, what capitalist will pay for that?" the confidence folks put their mouths closer to their interlocutor's ear and whisper the story about one Fenkert, a sort of German McParland, who is said to have been a very radical talker, and thereby to have lured Socialists into the hands of the police. In other words, these confidence folks seek to taint the workers' minds, to arouse suspicion against the "straight goods" of the serious agitator, and place a premium upon twaddle.

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The article "Ferrets carrying telephone wires through pipes after live rat bait" appeared in the Daily People of February 27.

J. B., UTICA, N. Y.—You can cite not one instance in which the Socialist Labor Party Press claims, or even justifies the conclusion that it claims that "the radical press must do nothing but teach scientific economics." On the contrary, the S. L. P. press holds that the "radical press" must be of all arms—it must be agitational, critical, fervid, besides scientific. It is the opposition radical press that objects to variety; it is that press that insists that propaganda must all be of its own style, and empties slop-jars of abuse upon all scientific exposition.

F. W. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Need you be assured that the capitalist class is indignant at the facts that The People has produced convicting the officialdom of Idaho and Colorado as the real criminals and tearing from their faces the mask of love for "law," "order" and "respect for property?" They call such arrays of fact and cogent reasoning "blackguardism." You may imagine the indignation of the Gompers pure and simple labor grafters and of their doubles, the pure and simple political Socialists, at the steady, uninterrupted flow of facts—blackguard facts—that we pour upon their heads.

J. G. B., NEW YORK—Oh, yes; the Volkszeitung Corporation is "in full sympathy with industrialism"—just as the capitalist class is "in full sympathy with the 'lawful' demands of organized labor." We know all about that.

H. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If you are not of age you cannot, yourself, sue the company through any lawyer. What you must do is to get a guardian "ad litem" appointed by the Court, and then have him sue in your name.

J. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.—Shall take up next week the Van Buren Denslow criticisms of Marxism. Too late for this week. The gentleman's work, "Principles of Economic Philosophy," is worthless, except as errors from which to illustrate sound reasoning.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, April 20, at 2-6 New Reade street. W. Teichlauf was chosen chairman, and the minutes were adopted as read. The financial report for the two weeks ending April 14 showed receipts, $184.03; expenditures, $91.42. The Press Committee made report which was received and filed.

Communications:—From Section Chicago, reporting that conditions make necessary the formation of branch organizations in various parts of the city a work that is now being taken in hand. From Section Indianapolis, reporting laxity among members and suggesting steps to be taken to stir up the work of agitation. From Organizers Gillhaus and Veal, reporting work and experiences en route in Texas and Indiana, respectively. From C. G. Davidson, St. Paul, disagreeing with decision of committee as to its jurisdicttion in matters of local grievances. From Section Mesa County, Colo., relative to publication of its unity resolution. This resolution and the question of publication having been referred by this committee to the members of the N. E. C., the following have to date reported thereon. For publication: Ohio and Pennsylvania: Against publication: Kentucky, Texas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, New Jersey, California, Wisconsin, Washington, Michigan and Connecticut.

The California S. E. C. asked for exchange of organizer so that they can have a new man go over the ground already covered by Bohn and Williams. From Mystic, Conn., a letter reporting the formation of a section, the secretary reporting that he had sent on material upon receipt of same. From Section Kansas City, Mo., a resolution asking for information on matter connected with propaganda in the U. S. for the Russian revolutionary movement. Since the information asked for cannot be authentically obtained in this country, it was decided to request the same from the International Socialist Bureau at Brussells, Belgium. From Ohio S. E. C. asking for suggestions as to an organizer for Ohio for the coming summer. From Massachusetts S. E. C. reporting about general party affairs in that state.

Marion W. Moor, Prescot, Ariz., sent application for membership at large and was upon motion admitted. Several letters were received from San Francisco dealing with the disturbance caused by the police at the Moyer-Haywood demonstration, the letters having been written four and two days, respectively, before the earthquake and subsequent conflagration overtook that city. The national secretary reported on the matter of loans made to the literature fund and that enough had been secured to proceed with the publication of the first book.

Section New York County reported the election of Chas. Zolot and of John T. Vaughan to fill the vacancies on the N. E. C. sub-committee caused by the resignation of E. Fischer and J. Eck.

The roll call showed: Present, Schwenk, Heyman, Jacobson, Anderson, Wolf, Teichlauf, Katz and Zolot. Absent with excuse, Moren and Walsh; without excuse, Schmidt, Coddington, Crawford and Olson.

Christian J. Wolf,
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., S. L. P. of Canada, held at 361 Richmond street; Pearce in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Maxwell and Bryce absent.

Communications: From Daily People, N. Y., requesting N. E. C. to assume a balance on a loan certificate due Geo. Kroeger. Request granted. From Organizer Section London giving names of newly elected national secretary and N. E. C., namely, Thos. Maxwell for National Secretary, and Pearce, Courtney, Haselgrove, Weitzel, Forbes and Emery for N. E. C.; also enclosing $2.50 for dues stamps. Secretary instructed to reply. From R. K. Snyder giving information to N. E. C. Received and filed. From A. F. Hill, Boston, filed. Adjourned. C. A. Weitzel.

TWENTY YEARS OLD!

Great Anniversary Celebration "Clevelander Volksfreund," Organ Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.

On May 1 the "Cleveland Volksfreund," local organ of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will have finished its twentieth year of existence. To celebrate this occasion in an appropriate manner, Section Cleveland has arranged for a grand festival at Germania Hall, Erie street, to take place Sunday, April 29, and commencing at 3 p. m. sharp. Wm. E. Trautmann, general secretary of the I. W. W., will be the principal speaker. An elaborate programme will be rendered, composed of recitations in English and German, a "Japanese drill" by twelve young lady comrades, piano solo, baritone solo, singing by three different singing societies, etc., will be rendered, followed by a grand ball.

We deem it a duty of honor to every Socialist and sympathizer in Cleveland to be present at the anniversary of a paper which has for twenty years upheld the banner of the S. L. P. and stood unflinchingly and unequivocally for the sound principles of revolutionary Socialism and which now is the only local paper advocating and furthering the I. W. W. Tickets in advance are twenty-five cents and can be had from all comrades and at office of our German party organ, 193 Champlain street, corner Seneca, third floor. Tickets at the door fifty cents.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The following contributions were received to the above fund during the week ending with Saturday, April 14:

Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	$ 1.00
William B. Peet, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
C. J. Smith, Salineville, Ohio	.25
Geo. Nickerson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
Fred Renz, Jacksonville, Ill.	.25
Total	$ 4.50
Previously acknowledged	$2,566.61
Grand total	$2,571.11

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, April 14, the following contributions were received to this fund:

Monroe Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.	$ .75
Fred Renz, Jacksonville, Ill.	.25
Total	$ 1.00
Previously acknowledged	$2,515.49
Grand total	$2,516.49

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

CHICAGO WEST SIDE S. L. P. BRANCH.

Readers living on the West Side of Chicago, and willing to join a West Side branch of the Socialist Labor Party, should communicate with J. Billow, 730 West 13th street, Chicago, Ill.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

J. R. F., DAYTON, O.—No great hurry but would like to have the matter soon.

A. R., NEW YORK—The idea is good. Suppose you get up the pamphlet?

N. O. R., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; T. F. D., McCABE, ARIZ.; C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.; L. F., CHEFOO, CHINA; M. S., GREENFIELD, MASS.; G. P., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; W. H., WASHINGTON, D. C.; O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; F. J. G., WORCESTER, MASS.; W. R., MUNCIE, IND.; J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; E. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; P. H., BALTIMORE, MD.; L. T. I., NEW YORK; E. C., CALDWELL, IDA.; F. B., BOISE, IDA.; G. S. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL. J. G. R., TORONTO, CAN.; D. D., NEW YORK CITY—Matter received.

MAY DAY IN DETROIT.

May Day celebration and grand ball given by I. W. W. and S. L. P. organizations at Concordia Hall, corner Gratiot avenue and Antoine street, Saturday evening, April 28th, 1906.

Mrs. Lillian Forberg of Chicago will deliver an adress on "The Significance of May Doy."

Tickets, if bought in advance, 10 cents, at the door, 25 cents.

Mrs. Forberg will speak on "Industrial Unionism" in the same hall, Sunday evening, April 29th, 8 o'clock. Admission free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ATTENTION.

A May Day celebration entertainment and dance, will be given by the Progressive Organizations of Washington, D. C. Festival speaker, James M. Reilly of New Jersey, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street, N. W., Tuesday evening, May 1, 1906.

Tickets, twenty-five cents each.

Proceeds will go towards the defense fund of the W. F. of M. and the Russian Revolutionists.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

"THEIR ONLY CRIME, LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS"

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS ISSUES A STRIKING AND STIRRING PICTORIAL POSTER ON THE MOYER-HAYWOOD-PETTIBONE OUTRAGE—WILL CAUSE THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AS MUCH DISCOMFITURE AND DEFEAT AS DID THE FAMOUS "IS COLORADO IN AMERICA?" FLAG POSTER—THE PLAIN LETTER OF THE LAW COMPARED WITH THE INFAMOUS CONTENTIONS AND STATEMENTS OF THE PROSECUTION, TO THE LATTER'S DISCREDIT.

The Western Federation of Miners has issued a striking and stirring pictorial poster bearing on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrages. It is headed in bold red letters: "THEIR ONLY CRIME, LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS." Beneath is a picture of Charles Moyer, Denver Colo., flanked on one side by manacles beneath which the word "Idaho" appears; on the other, by a stack of arms, with a tent, surmounted by an American flag, in the backward; the whole is called "Colorado."

Directly below the portrait of President Moyer, a half-tone of a special train, under full head of steam, is seen; while to the left of it is a portrait of W. D. Haywood, Denver, Colo.; on the right, one of Geo. A. Pettibone, Denver, Colo. Under these appear in big red type the words:

KIDNAPPED BY GOVERNOR McDONALD'S COLORADO MILITIA AND GOVERNOR GOODING'S PINKERTON THUGS."

The following may next be read in parallel columns; in the column to the left:

Constitution, U. S., Clause 2, Sec. 2, Art. IV:—"A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, WHO SHALL FLEE FROM JUSTICE and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authorities of the State FROM WHICH HE FLED, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

Revised Statutes U. S., Sec. 5278:—"Whenever the executive authority of any State or territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any State or territory TO WHICH SUCH PERSON HAS FLED, and produces a copy of the indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or territory, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or territory from whence the person SO CHARGED HAS FLED, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or territory to which such person has fled to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, and to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear."

In the column to the right:

People vs. Hyatt, 188 U. S. 691:—"We have found no case wherein it has been held THAT THE STATUTE COVERED A CASE WHERE THE PARTY WAS NOT IN THE STATE AT THE TIME WHEN THE ACT IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED. We think the plain meaning of the act requires such presence, and it was not intended to include as a fugitive from the justice of the State one who had not been in the State at the time when, if ever, the offense was committed, and who had not, therefore, IN FACT FLED THEREFROM."

Mr. Borah, associate counsel for the prosecution, made the startling confession that "It was necessary to proceed summarily ,and in the manner followed by the officers of the two States, in order to get the prisoners within the jurisdiction of the courts of Idaho."

Extract from letter written by Governor McDonald of Colorado, to J. C. Lamb, Dryden, Mich.: "There are United States laws governing this matter, but, aside from this, the governors of the various States, at a convention held several years ago, adopted rules which are much more stringent than the United States laws, and which are followed by most of the governors, and this State is particular that these rules be followed in all their details."

As an illuminating commentary to the parallel columns, these words follow them:

"Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were not fugitives from justice; they were dragged away from their homes and families in the dead of night—carried by special train to a foreign State."

The whole poster, which bears the I. W. W. label, concluds with this exhortation, again in red type:

"WORKINGMEN, AROUSE! PROTEST AGAINST THIS INVASION OF YOUR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" and warning them that "YOU MAY BE NEXT."

The poster is signed by J. C. Williams, acting president of the W. F. M., and James Kirwan, acting secretary-treasurer W. F. M., Room 3, Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.

It is predicted that the poster will cause the Mine Owners' Association as much discomfiture and defeat as did the famous "Is Colorado in America " flag poster. It is printed in red and blue on white paper.

The poster cannot fail to attract. It should be pasted up where it will be conspicuous to the working class. The roll received by The People office has been put to good use. Organizer Samuel J. French has already written to Denver, Colo., for a bundle for the local Industrial Council.

Don't forget — "THEIR ONLY CRIME, LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS."

Paste the poster up! Make it effective!

MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE.

Well Attended and Enthusiastic Meeting Prepares for May Fifth Demonstration.

The meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference at 59 East Fourth street, on Sunday, was the best so far held. Twenty-three new delegates representing fourteen organizations, some A. F. of L. unions in sympathy with the I. W. W., were seated. This makes a total representation in the conference of nearly ninety labor bodies.

Thirty dollars and five cents was collected toward the expenses of the monster demonstration for May 5. This makes $345 which has been collected by the Conference since its inauguration. One hundred and thirty dollars was pledged to be brought to the next meeting (next Sunday) which sum will be immediately sent to Chicago.

The sub-committees elected to visit various labor bodies and urge them to send delegates to the Conference reported that they had everywhere been most fraternally received, and that delegates from most of the bodies were in attendance.

Word was received from Vincent St. John stating that as his trial began on May 8 he did not think it best to come so far east for the 5th, and run chances of not getting back in times. It was decided to telegraph to John O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine, to see whether he could arrange to come, and asking him if he could not, to communicate with the Chicago I. W. W. headquarters to see if Thomas Haggerty of that city could be secured.

The committee on speakers also submitted a list of speakers in English, Bohemian, Italian, German and Russian, who will be communicated with. Mark Twain had been visited, and invited to speak on the occasion, but replied that he was very thankful for the invitation, but owing to his leaving town on the 28th, was unable to accept.

The parade for the fifth will march in four divisions, starting from the following points: Bohemian Hall, Seventy-third street, near First avenue; Excentric Engineers' headquarters, Forty-fourth street and Third avenue; I. W. W. headquarters, Fourth street and Second avenue; and Rutgers Square.

The next meeting of the Conference is expected to be still better attended, especially by sympathetic A. F. of L. unions, and all indications point to an immense success for the demonstration in favor of our outraged brothers in Idaho.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

I. W. W. WINNING OUT

And Beating its Way Through the Assaults, Slanders and Machinations of Gompers's Fakirs and S. P. Pure and Simple Officials.

Chicago, Aphil 15.—For the first time in its history, the Cigarmakers' International Union has been completely defeated in its attempt to prevent the organization of the unorganized. In the fight that the Cigarmakers' International Union of Butte, Mont., started against the I. W. W. cigarmakers, the former failed to appear before a committee appointed in that city to investigate the charges of scabbing preferred by it against the I. W. W. Cigarmakers' Local 158. It was a clean knock-out—a victory—for the I. W. W., as the C. M. I. U. failed to make good their charges. The Seidenberg Spectre pursued the cigarmakers' fakirs clear across the country and ran them into the ground in Butte, Mont. Finding themselves beaten, the Gompers-Perkins cigarmakers' concern has turned to and found the Socialist Party men of this city, ready to endeavor to do for it what it has failed to do for itself.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at the I. W. W. District Council, Delegate Jas. S. Smith, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, made charges of scabbing against Cigarmakers' Local 158. He was quickly taken up and a committee was appointed to investigate his charges. This Smith, it has been discovered, although pretentding to be an I. W. W. man, has been simultaneously endeavoring to stab the I. W. W. in the back by writing letters to East St. Louis advising against organizing in the I. W. W., on the ground that it is "a scabherding body". But Smith is not the only S. P. official who pretends to love the I. W. W. and under cover of that seeks to do mischief. On Sunday, the 8th inst., A. M. Simons spoke at New Castle, Pa. Simons, in one of the "confidential conversations" that these worthies revel in, seconded the work of his associate Smith by saying that as long as De Leon has the upper hand (sic), nothing will become of the I. W. W. It will be as it is fast becoming, a scab organization, and he repeated the Smith slanders against the I. W. W. cigarmakers, who he said, are scabbing it in all kinds of ways. It happened with Simons at New Castle as it happens with all back-biters when they run up against men. Instead of his hanging the I. W. W., he hanged himself.

Other proofs of A. M. Simons' double-dealing and underhanded work are coming to the surface in this city. At a meeting of the Central Labor Union, a German organization, a resolution being introduced against the I. W. W. cigarmakers, one Schumacher stated A. M. Simons would furnish proof showing the I. W. W. cigarmakers' label to be a scab label. So we see S. P. officials in this city at the helm of the fight for Belmont's vice-president Gompers's concern.

The Cigarmakers of Local 158 have no fear of either Smith, Simons, nor the Gompers-Perkins-Berlyn allies. They have no doubt but that they will defeat every one who takes the C. M. I. U. side of the matter. Many of them are members of the Socialist party, but they are onto the misleaders of their party.

GOOD AUDIENCE HEARS BROWN.

Much Interested in Address on Moyer-Haywood Outrage, in Brooklyn.

Alvin S. Brown's address on the Moyer-Haywood outrages was listened to by a good audience, at Weber's Hall, Stockton street and Throop avenue, Brooklyn, Monday, the 16th inst. Brown pointed out that this was not the first outrage perpetrated on the working class in this country, nor will it be the last. He took up the idea that there are no classes in this country and, after defining the capitalist, middle and working classes, showed how the outrages referred to arise from the conflict of interests existing between them, declaring that they will not cease until the system of private ownership in the means of production and distribution which is the basis of not getting back in time. It was capitalists' power for evil, is abolished. As a means to this end, Brown advocated working class organization on both the political and economic fields, on class-conscious lines. He showed how, on the economic field, Moyer and Haywood, by their activity in the revolutionary Western Federation of Miners and the I. W. W., were giving their aid to the accomplishment of this great aim. "Labor leaders," said Brown, "are either bribed or killed off by the capitalist class. Having failed to bribe Moyer and Haywood, the capitalists have determined to kill them, in the belief that they will thereby render the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. helpless." Brown quoted the speech of Haywood at the I. W. W. convention, to show how foreign to Haywood's character and ideals is the perpetration murder. He also cited the evidence showing a Mine Owners' conspiracy against the victimized men. He closed with an appeal urging the working class to determine to cut loose from capitalism, and organize in the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. for their own liberation through its overthrow.

Many questions were asked and answered. The chairman called attention to the leaflets on the outrages, and urged their widespread distribution, in order that the working class may be thoroughly aroused, and the criminal deed contemplated by the capitalist effectually prevented. The leaflets were eagerly taken. Branch 1, S. L. P., under whose auspices the address was held, also elected three delegates to the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference.

On Monday, April 30, Branch 1 will hold another agitation meeting in the same hall. Charles H. Chase will deliver an address on "The Industrial Union Movement: Its Meaning." Judging from the interest and enthusiasm manifested at last Monday evening's meeting, the meeting of Monday, April 30 promises to be very well attended.

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COMPLETE VICTORY

Silk Workers of Kaltenbamch & Stevens' Shop in Brooklyn Win Their Fight—Every Demand Granted.

The striking silk weavers of Kaltenbach and Stevens shop have won their fight. Yesterday afternoon a committee had a conference with the employers, the result of which was the sanction of all the demands. The weavers were on strike since Friday. They demanded 15 per cent increase on all bad jobs, 10 per cent increase on all other jobs and payment of the one-loom-system in case a weaver had to wait for more than a day on the second loom.

The bosses granted the demands under the provisions that the weavers should try to organize all other silk mills also and bring the mto the scale of wages as Kaltenbach & Stevens' shop. The weavers will take up the work this morning.

MAY DAY IN CLEVELAND

To Be Given Up to A Joint Demonstration—Trautmann to Speak.

Cleveland, O., April 21.—The local District Council of the Industrial Workers of the World, will hold a joint May Day celebration and protest meeting against the malicious persecution of the Western Federation officers, Tuesday evening, May 1st, at Germania hall, Erie sttree.

Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary I. W. W. will be the principal speaker, he having agreed to stay over for the meeting, after he takes part in the Volksfreund anniversay, April 1ť. Jno D. Goerke of Section Cleveland, will speak on the significance of May Day.

All readers of The People in this vicinity are requested to attend and help make the demonstration a success.

David Hochwald,
Secretary District Council, I. W. W.

ST. LOUIS MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The Industrial Workers of the World will celebrate the First of May at Lightstone's Hall, S. E. corner of 11th street and Franklin avenue, 8 p. m.

Speakers: R. T. Sims of Milwaukee, W. W. Cox and others.

Every workingman and woman is welcome. Admission free.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

The New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference proceedings, in pamphlet form, is now out.

The Conference, realizing the importance of its labors being made generally known to all Socialists, requests that all interested help in circulating the pamphlet.

The price is 5 cents per copy. In lots of 25 or more 4 cents each.

S. L. P. comrades send orders to:
John Hossack,
246 Princeton ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
S. P. comrades send orders to:
James M. Reilly,
285 Barrow street,
Jersey City, N. J.

CINCINNATI MAY CELEBRATION.

A May Day Celebration will be held in Cincinnati on TUESDAY evening, May 1, at Central Turner Hall. The united Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, through their Industrial Council, representing you on the economic field, and the Combined Socialist Parties, representing you on the political field, invite you to attend.

Admission 10 cents.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

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From members of the Rhode Island and District Council of Textile workers, formerly L. A. 206, S. T. and L. A., James Butler, $1; Phelix Leonard, $1; John Ouzer, $5; John Gannon, $5; James Furey, $5; Phil King, $5; Thomas Powers $10; Harry Supple, $2; Thomas Carnavey, $1; Patrick O'Brien, $1; Frank Kearnan, $1; Thos. R. Farrell, $1; John Hand, $1; Joseph Duso, $1; Ismael Brodur, $1; Peter McDermott $1; Oscar Arnold$1; J. H. Rigney, $1; John Lynch, $5; John Taylor, $1; William Hand, $1; Oliver Burnier, $1; Stephen McWeeney, $1; Martin McCann, $1; Hugh Murphy, $2; Frank Maxwell, $1; Michael Clabby, $1; Friend, 50c. Henry Laney, $2; James P. Read, $5; John Gallagher, 50c. James Keegan, $1; Henry Saunier, $1; Patrick Gannon, $1; total	70.00
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WANTED—Washington State Executive Committee wants a good Organizer and Speaker for the coming summer. Write for particulars to Comrade Sev. M. Dehly, P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.